



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Chad

Defense Minister: Attack Possibly Coup Attempt

AB2202082392 Paris AFP in English 0113 GMT
22 Feb 92

[Excerpts] Ndjamen, Feb 22 (AFP)—Thirteen people died when a group of Chadian soldiers attacked a police station in the capital early Friday [21 February] in what may have been a coup attempt, Chadian Secretary of State for National Defense Mustapha Alifei said.

He said Friday night that about 20 persons had been arrested in connection with the attack, which according to Chadian radio left six civilians, one policeman and six assailants dead.

"Those arrested are in custody at the gendarmerie and are undergoing interrogation," said Alifei. He described the assailants as "military regulars" in the Chadian Army, and said the attack had been "premeditated for a long time." "It is still too early to know their motives," he said. "We will see, after an investigation, whether this was a coup d'etat."

He said the attack had been put down and that the government "is controlling the situation." [passage omitted]

The radio earlier said three officers and a lance-corporal were among those arrested. It named two of the officers as Alladoun Djimnan and Nadje Moundaranga. [passage omitted]

Tension Prevails; Journalists Threatened

LD2302161392 Paris Radio France International
in French 1230 GMT 23 Feb 92

[Excerpts] A tense atmosphere prevails in the Chadian capital, where the armed forces have strengthened their presence. This is of course a result of the attack on a police station the day before yesterday which is reported to have resulted in the death of 13 people. The atmosphere is all the more tense because pressures seem to have increased against Chadian journalists as well as the Human Rights League.

(Ladjal Khali), a journalist of Radio Chad, was arrested by the police yesterday, then freed this morning. Ten other journalists are reported to have been threatened. [passage omitted] (Ladjal Khali), who was interrogated for one day, has asserted that he was questioned about his frequent contacts with some political figures. He was also asked why he did not go to work on 17, 18, and 19 February, the days of the strike staged following the murder of the vice president of the Human Rights League.

I add that the Chadian Committee of Dynamic Forces has called for a ghost town operation on Monday and Tuesday. On the other hand, the minister of the civil

service has made a radio call to his compatriots to turn up to work tomorrow. Those who do not, he warned, will be considered as resigning.

Civil Service Minister Warns Workers

AB2302204092 Ndjamen Radiodiffusion Nationale
Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 22 Feb 92

[Statement by Abderamane Izzo, minister of civil service and labor, in Ndjamen on 22 February on the assiduity of civil servants and private sector employees to work—recorded]

[Text] It was noticed on 17, 18, and 19 February that a large number of state and private sector workers were absent from their work places, in response to a call for so-called civil disobedience. It is well known that these public and private sectors workers, without realizing that their status is governed by statutory provisions binding them with their employers, allowed themselves to be misled by enemies of the nation, taking advantage of the moment to foment troubles in the country.

In fact, thinking they succeeded in their sordid maneuver, these manipulators, these small-time arm-chair politicians [ces politiciens en petits pieds] are once again planning, through leaflets and the rumors as usual, to call for a general strike in the coming week. This call for the stoppage of work, just as that of the beginning of this week, has no legal basis. I, therefore, call on all employees—both in the private and public sectors—to continue with their normal work. Any of these workers who would allow himself to be misled into this strike will be considered as having resigned, without prejudice to other legal actions.

I would like to remind all civil servants and workers in the public and private sectors that they should, as executives on the one hand, and salaried workers on the other hand, more than anyone else be the artisans of peace and democracy and not artisans of anarchy and disturbance, which could lead Chad to the darkest days it has experienced. I, therefore, call on each and everyone to think of his, his children's, and our country's future, and go about his normal duties, because this anarchy and these disturbances of public order—in other words, this war wisely orchestrated by enemies of the nation—really worries us.

The government is for peace and democracy, the country's senior officers should necessarily help it achieve this objective. The government knows how to be tolerant; so you must be tolerant. The government also knows how to hit hard, when those tolerated do not know how to tolerate.

Communique Warns Against 'Destabilization'

AB2302210892 Ndjamen Radiodiffusion Nationale
Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 23 Feb 92

[Government communique; place, date of issue not given—read by announcer]

[Text] For some days now, an insidious destabilization campaign has been launched by some groups claiming to be from the opposition, but without legal existence. This campaign aims at leading our country back into hatred and violence through strikes and armed activities. Chad still has painful memories of such adventures. The campaign authors, who incite people to civil strife, will assume total responsibility for the consequences of their acts.

All necessary measures have been taken to enforce order and security throughout the national territory. Consequently, the government calls on the entire population to go normally about their business. The markets, shops, and administration must function regularly.

The government wants to warn all those who might be tempted to disrupt traffic and public order. All speculations about alleged persecutions, and all recently published libelous statements form part of a premeditated subversive plan and are punishable by law. The government relies on the continued support from friendly countries to enable Chad to continue the democratic process it has embarked upon in peace and tranquility.

Rwanda

Regime, Opposition Agree on Future Government

LD230210219. Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 23 Feb 92

[Text] In Rwanda, the negotiations between the regime and the three opposition parties, held thanks to the mediation of the Churches, on the formation of a national union government have been making small steps with a significant progress made yesterday on the issue of the prime minister. Monique Masse reports from Kigali:

[Masse] Yes, the regime has finally accepted that the prime minister should come from the opposition. On the other hand, it intends to keep the ministries of defense, interior, and information—three key ministries demanded by the opposition. But in their counter-proposals formulated yesterday, the opposition rejected defense but still demanded the interior and information ministries. Finally, the opposition also demanded the finance ministry in addition to the planning ministry already rejected by the regime. In total, the future prime minister is expected to have a 17-member cabinet—the regime with nine ministries and the opposition with eight ministries and the prime minister of course.

United in an alliance, the Republican Democratic Movement, the MDR, and the Liberal Party have already worked out the allocation of portfolios between the three opposition parties. The prime minister as well as the ministers of interior and information go to the MDR which would have four members in the government against three for the Liberal Party and two for the Social-Democratic Party, an MDR splinter group.

New Political Party Forms, Elects President

EA2302145092 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 22 Feb 92

[Excerpt] A new political party, the Coalition for the Defense of the Republic, has been formed. Two hundred members met today at Ururwiro village to sign the statutes governing the political formation, which will only be operational once it has been recognised by the Ministry of Interior and Communal Development. The elected president of the party is (Elie Bucyana). [passage omitted]

Zaire

Council Decisions on Demonstrations, Mineral Use

EA2202193592 Bukavu Voix du Zaire in French 0430 GMT 22 Feb 92

[Text] Two items dominated debate during the weekly Council of Ministers meeting yesterday, which was chaired by Jean-de-Dieu Nguz A Karl-I-Bond, the prime minister. The first one was a communication by the prime minister on the political, economic, and social situation in the country. The second was about the new rules on the organization and cleaning up the sector that deals in the exploitation of precious minerals, notably diamonds.

Regarding the first item, the government has decided to strictly apply the law against the signatories of the document that instigated the 16 February march. The government put the final death toll at 17. The government has announced that demonstrations on public roads remain banned in the entire national territory until further notice.

Concerning the 16 February fatalities, the government made it clear that Zaire does not need lessons from anyone, not even from the EEC, as Zaire is an independent and sovereign country.

Concerning the sovereign national conference, the government was told that the prime minister was going to see the president to submit a few proposals to him.

In the light of the tension that is currently prevailing among Zairian doctors, the Council decided to continue to study the case.

Concerning the new measures taken in order to organize the exploitation of precious minerals, notably diamonds, the following measures were taken:

First, banning all expatriates operating in the diamond sector from residing in the mineral areas;

Second, creating a commission charged with licensing trading posts—All previous agreements are henceforth null and void and fresh applications will have to be made

within (?50) days following some conditions, notably that everything be in order with the government;

Third, limiting the number of trading posts to (?200) and in accordance with specific criteria;

Fourth, the license is valid for one year and renewable.

These were the main points discussed during yesterday's ministerial meeting, which met under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Mr. Jean-de-Dieu Nguz A Karl-I-Bond.

Defense Minister Outlines Army Reform, Discipline

*LD2202225192 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 22 Feb 92*

[Interview with Zairean Defense Minister Ngbanda Nzambo Ko Atumba by Caroline Dumet; date, place not given; first paragraph is announcer's introduction—recorded]

[Text] Here is an interview with Zairean Defense Minister Ngbanda by Caroline Dumet. A drastic reform of the army, including a reduction in number, reorganization, and retraining, is in the hands of the general chief of staff following the ransacking and other crises affecting the army in the past few months.

[Begin recording] [Ngbanda] There are viable structures that can afford suitable training of the soldiers in military camps, creating an improvement in the lives of soldiers in the military camps and improving the ability to keep uniformed men under control and subjecting them to the discipline inherent in military rules. These are the main objectives of the reform.

[Dumet] The first concern is to restore discipline within the army. One recalls the September pillaging and the deserters captured at Kuwait City. Does this mean that to restore discipline one must start by counting the deserters and those who have retired from the army?

[Ngbanda] That is how we started to clean up the town. As for the famous Kuwait City you mention, there were only deserters there. That is how restructuring is being done: cleaning up the army of all irregular elements such as deserters and those who have left the army. We must identify them and get them out of the army. We must examine the problem of those who have retired but are

still hanging around the military camps. Their administrative problems must be solved and their reintroduction into civilian life must be achieved. There is a plan under examination that will be submitted to the commander in chief of the Zairean Army for approval to reorganize the food supply system in the military camps and the rehabilitation of canteens so that the soldiers are able to purchase food at good prices, particularly given the current cost of living and the drop in purchasing power due to the devaluation of the zaire.

[Dumet] [Words indistinct] do you not have the feeling that you are losing control over the army? In any case, during the latest events of Sunday, 16 February, the Kinshasa governor thought the army was afraid and got out of hand.

[Ngbanda] If the governor said that the army felt rather overcome by the events, it is quite normal, because the march was not organized. If a march is organized and its organizers request permission, as is done in Europe, it means that they are asked the number of demonstrators, the itinerary, and the objectives, which allows the army officials to allot the right number of servicemen to match the number of demonstrators. On Sunday, as the demonstration was not organized by anybody, only by those who wanted to cause disorder, people were coming from everywhere. The soldiers could not know where the demonstration started and which way it was going. That is purely and simply why the governor said the soldiers were overcome. They did not have any sure coordinates for this march as no one had organized the march. They did not know such things as where the march started or was to end or the approximate number of demonstrators.

[Dumet] Since the military coup attempt of 22 January, one gets the impression that there is a question in the country of really taking things in hand again in the army, security, and police. Does this make you anxious?

[Ngbanda] Taking back in hand is not all. It is more an action within the framework of my restructuring and then the taking of the army back in hand in order to restore discipline and to be able to guarantee the safety of people and assets. It is not anxiety; on the contrary, this should give a feeling of confidence. It is to make the Zairean population feel safe and confident that the army is in hand again. To have an army you cannot control would cause anxiety; controlling the army reassures both the army officials and the entire population. [end recording]

Ethiopia

Foreign Minister Receives Egyptian Counterpart

EA2302173592 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia
in Somali to Neighboring Countries 1200 GMT
23 Feb 92

[Excerpt] Mr. 'Amr Musa, the Egyptian foreign minister, has said that the current efforts being made by the Ethiopian Transitional Government to maintain peace and introduce democracy could bring unity and prosperity to the country's people.

The Egyptian foreign minister, who is on a working visit to Ethiopia, has held talks with Mr. Seyoum Mesfin, his Ethiopian counterpart. Regarding his visit to Ethiopia, the Egyptian minister said it would greatly benefit collaboration and cooperation between the two countries. Mr. Musa also said that the Egyptian Government and people were aware of the current changes taking place in Ethiopia and the comprehensive efforts being made by the Ethiopian Transitional Government towards democratization and peace.

Mr. Musa further said that during his stay in the country he would hold talks with Ethiopian leaders on matters pertaining to the future collaboration and cooperation between the two countries.

The Egyptian foreign minister, who arrived last night, is on a two-day visit to the country. The minister will deliver a message from his president to President Meles Zenawi. Speaking of cooperation and collaboration between the two countries, Mr. Musa said that the Egyptian Government was ready to take every step to enhance cooperation in the economic, technical, and communications fields, geared towards serving the interests of the two countries' peoples. [passage omitted]

OALF Says Chairman Not Sacked as Reported

EA2402072592 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network
in Amharic 1000 GMT 23 Feb 92

[Excerpt] The Oromo Abo Liberation Front, OALF, noted that the OALF chairman can only be appointed or sacked by the organization's general assembly and that the decision reported by three individuals over the weekend is out of organizational procedure and that these individuals had no authority to decide his fate.

The OALF noted that the individuals contravened organizational law and policy. This kind of decision can be reached only when the majority of the 71 central committee members agree. The OALF written report shows that the three individuals who reported the decision as if it had been decided by the group were acting illegally. The organization also noted that these three individuals have been sacked from the OALF for contravening organizational law and policy. [passage omitted]

Kenya

Vice President Comments on Ngong Incidents

EA2102204092 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1000 GMT 21 Feb 92

[Statement by Vice President George Saitoti on Ngong incidents; place, date not given—recorded]

[Text] We believe that members of the opposition try to present the ugly situation in Ngong from one-sided position. If they want to conduct the politics, they should be ones to set the examples of good behavior. They should, more than anything else prevail upon their supporters to refrain from abusing people, from insulting people.

Unfortunately, what we have seen from the opposition is a promulgation of a culture of lies, a culture of insults. I am afraid that is not going to augur very well for this country. Everybody knows clearly, and members of the opposition [words indistinct] on record not only as having abused ordinary people, including the president, the institution of the presidency.

They have shown contempt to the institution of the presidency. And yet this is one institution that binds this country together. It is the one that holds this country together. It is the [words indistinct] of the stability of [words indistinct].

Unfortunately, the opposition, including the various organs of the press such as FINANCE magazine and SOCIETY, they are on record as having insulted all of us, the president, including even myself, telling lies. They have even gone on record as having abused certain members of this country by saying these members of the society of this (?land) are marginal people, they are red Indians, and to suggest as it were that they do not have equal rights to participate in the affairs of this country.

I think what is important in this country, there must be mutual respect by all of us for each and every one who lives in this country. We must all refrain from abuse, from insults and from telling lies. Only then can we be able to conduct mature and constructive politics, which is what this country requires.

Somalia

USC Chairman Aidid Receives OAU Delegation

EA2102205592 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu
in English 1830 GMT 21 Feb 92

[Text] The chairman of the United Somali Congress [USC], honorable Mohamed Farah Aidid, yesterday received at his office, a delegation from the OAU chairman which arrived here, Mogadishu, on Thursday

[20 February]. The chairman held talks with the delegation on the prevailing problems in the country and the best way of dealing with them.

Speaking at the occasion, the chairman of the United Somali Congress first briefed the delegation on the overall situation of the country and he stated that USC has recently called on the other armed fronts to come to the capital, Mogadishu, for talks on establishing a broadly-based government.

The USC chairman pledged that he would be responsible for the security of the international relief agencies during their stay in Mogadishu and other regions under the USC domination [as heard].

Speaking on the current conflict in Mogadishu, the chairman stated that the organization has so far announced a unilateral cease-fire ten times and is ready now to implement the resolutions adopted by the UN, the OAU, and Arab League, as well as the Islamic Conference, at the UN headquarters in New York.

Also speaking at the occasion, the head of the delegation, who is also the Nigerian foreign minister, expressed his thanks for the cordial welcome accorded to him and to his delegation and he delivered to the USC chairman a written message from the OAU current chairman.

Finally, the head of the delegation said that the objectives of their visit to Somalia was to get acquainted with the current problems in the country.

Feuding Parties Agree To OAU Cease-Fire

*AB2302173992 Paris AFP in French 1716 GMT
23 Feb 92*

[Text] Abuja, 23 Feb (AFP)—Leaders of the feuding parties in Somalia have accepted a cease-fire agreement proposed by Nigerian President General Ibrahim Babangida, current OAU chairman, the minister of external affairs announced in Abuja today.

According to Mr. Femi Awe, a spokesman for the minister, President Babangida's proposals were presented to the Somali parties by external affairs minister, Ike Nwachukwu, who received their accord during a visit to the groups' respective headquarters.

Uganda

President Museveni Returns From Libya 21 Feb

*EA2102213992 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1900 GMT 21 Feb 92*

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has returned home after a three-day official visit to Libya. The president was met on arrival at Entebbe International Airport by the vice president, Dr. Samson Kisekka; the minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr. Ali Kirunda Kivejinja; the minister of state for presidential affairs, Mr. Kintu Musoke; and the permanent secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Nathan Odoi. [passage omitted]

President Receives PRC Supervision Minister Wei

*EA2202185892 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1300 GMT 22 Feb 92*

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has received the visiting Chinese minister of supervision, Wei Jianxing, who called on him at State House, Entebbe. The president told Mr. Wei that he was happy with the friendly relations between Uganda and China which have become more vibrant in recent years.

Mr. Museveni commended China for extending unreserved support to African freedom fighters during the independence struggle and said he looked forward to visit the Chinese president, Mr. Yang Shangkun, which will be of great significance to black Africa in consolidating the long existing ties between the African and Chinese people. President Museveni said he was happy to learn that there is the department in China similar to that of the inspector general of government, IGG, in Uganda which defends people's rights against government high-handedness and bureaucracy. He was further pleased to see that there was exchange of experiences between the two departments.

Mr. Wei extended greetings from the Chinese president, Mr. Yang Shangkun, and the prime minister, Li Peng. He said he was happy to see Uganda had maintained peace and realized reconciliation and development under the National Resistance Movement leadership. Mr. Wei said he had visited Uganda to learn from the experience of the inspector general of government and had held fruitful discussions with Mr. Ruzindana [the IGG] whom, he noted, had done a lot in fighting corruption in government and in protecting people's rights. [passage omitted]

Spanish Delegation 'Impressed' With Energy Sector*MB2402111592 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1008 GMT 24 Feb 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 24 SAPA—A visiting Spanish business delegation on Monday said it had been "greatly impressed" by the degree of sophistication in South Africa's energy industry.

In a statement on Monday Vice President of the Spanish Energy Association Mr E Velasco said there were numerous opportunities for closer cooperation between the two countries.

The 20 man delegation visited some of the more important industrial corporations such as Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission], Sasol [South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation] and the Chamber of Mines and discussions with political parties during their seven day working stay in SA [South Africa].

According to the statement the delegation was by far the most important to visit South Africa and included top executives from both private (and public) companies in the energy industry.

The delegation held discussions with African National Congress Deputy President Walter Sisulu on local issues.

They also held talks with Deputy Trade and Industry Minister Mr Dawid de Villiers-Graaff and the director general of mineral and energy affairs.

They also met with Inkatha Freedom Party officials as well as KwaZulu government minister Mr F Mdlalose.

President de Klerk Announces Referendum Date*MB2402163492 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1602 GMT 24 Feb 92*

[Announcement on referendum date by South African State President F. W. de Klerk "recorded a short while ago" in Cape Town]

[Text] After thorough consideration, the decision was taken that the announced referendum for voters of the House of Assembly would be held on Tuesday 17 March.

The wording of the question to which voters will have to respond with a yes or a no is the following: Do you support continuation of the reform process which the state president began on 2 February 1990, and which is aimed at a new constitution through negotiations.

It is my conviction that it is a reasonable question, which offers the voters a clear and unambiguous choice. There are two clear political mainstreams among the whites. There are those who associate themselves broadly with the necessity of a new, negotiated constitution, a constitution that will eliminate discrimination on the basis of race, and offer all South Africans democratic participation, but also a constitution which will offer adequate security in respect of the maintenance of important

values, which will be able to protect certain vested rights, and which will prevent any abuse of power effectively. Those who feel this way will be able to say yes, without reservation, even though there may be important differences about details among them.

Then there are those who still wish to seek a solution in one or other form of partitioning South Africa into sovereign states, linked to ethnic and/or racial diversity. They will wish to say no to the current reform process, on which the question is focussed.

I wish to emphasize that this political division is really only among the whites. For that reason the fact that a referendum is being held among whites only should not be seen as an exclusion of other population groups, nor as an attempt at a white veto.

We are dealing with a difference in white ranks, which now has to be resolved once and for all. I see it as my calling as head of state and government to give guidance continuously towards achieving the establishment of a new, constitutional system for our country, a system that will be able to bring an end to violence, and ensure stability and progress founded on justice.

I have endeavored to give that guidance since 1989. On 2 February 1990 I laid the basis for negotiated settlement. Thereafter reform proceeded unabated, and today we are engaged in far-reaching multiparty negotiations. Soon it will be necessary for me to commit the government to binding agreements. I have to know that those who gave me a mandate in the first place are still standing by me, and are authorizing me anew to go ahead.

On 17 March you will have the opportunity to do so. I shall accept your verdict.

Justice Minister Seeks Interim Human Rights Bill*MB2202075692 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 0600 GMT 22 Feb 92*

[Text] The minister of justice, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, says the climate of violence is affecting prospects for the speedy implementation of a bill of human rights.

At a seminar in Johannesburg last night, he said an interim bill of rights should be placed on the statute book.

Mr. Coetsee said such a step would be visible proof of the ability of most South Africans to move towards reconciliation and peace.

[Begin Coetsee video recording] My (share) of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] is dictated by the belief that we need a bill of rights; dictated by the belief that we have to convert the climate of violence into a climate of hope. And unless we convert this climate of violence into a climate of hope, then I am the

first to say that the prospects of a viable bill of rights, whether in the interim or whether in the longer term, are not what they should be, to put it mildly. [end recording]

Government Not Raise Referendum Matter at Codesa

*MB2402104392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0935 GMT 24 Feb 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 24 SAPA—The government and National Party [NP] will not request Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] to scale down its activities in the period leading up to the whites-only referendum, a government spokesman said on Monday morning.

He spoke to SAPA at the start of the day's proceedings at the World Trade Centre, outside Johannesburg.

"The government wants Codesa to continue activities unhindered. It will not even raise the matter of the referendum at Codesa," the spokesman said.

He said that it was possible, though, that another party at Codesa would raise the issue.

The matter of Codesa had been decided by the government and NP at the weekend, he added.

A senior member of the ANC [African National Congress]/SACP [South African Communist Party] axis told SAPA on Monday that the alliance would not accept any request to scale down the work of Codesa.

He revealed that the government and ANC/SACP axis had been in contact during the weekend on the issue of the referendum.

The ANC/SACP axis expected that the government and NP would scale down their delegations at Codesa until after the referendum, which is widely expected to be held on March 17.

"Of course we don't want a 'no' vote, but at the same time we are not going to allow the white electorate to have a veto over Codesa," the senior source said.

Bophuthatswana Not To Sign Codesa Declaration

*MB2402103892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0834 GMT 24 Feb 92*

[SAPA PR wire service issued by Dixon Soule Associates, media consultants to the government of Bophuthatswana, on behalf of the Department of Information on 24 February, 1992: "Codesa-Declaration of Intent"]

[Text] Codesa-Declaration of Intent—The Bophuthatswana government has re-iterated its refusal to sign the Declaration of Intent at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa).

It first refused to do so at the launch of Codesa at the World Trade Centre on December 20, last year.

It has also made it clear that it will not be bound by any decisions of Codesa working groups which have been approved by "sufficient consensus".

In a statement issued today the Bophuthatswana government says that subject to these reservations it will bind itself to agreements which it concludes with other participants of Codesa in accordance with the standing rules.

It will however not be bound by any decision of Codesa which directly or indirectly conflicts with or impinges on Bophuthatswana's sovereign independent status or autonomy.

The Bophuthatswana government says this applies particularly to any decisions about the re-incorporation of its territory into South Africa or any other state, or any other constitutional changes.

The full statement issued by the Bophuthatswana government, reads as follows:

"Recorded and tabled by the government of Bophuthatswana regarding its participation in Codesa.

1. Pursuant to its sovereignty and its refusal on or since 20 December 1991, to accede to the Declaration of Intent of Codesa, it is hereby expressly and categorically declared for the information of all signatories and others involved in Codesa, that the presence and participation of representatives of the government of Bophuthatswana in the proceedings of any of the working groups of Codesa, or any plenary sessions thereof since 20 December 1991, or in the future does not imply any departure from the said refusal. Furthermore, that participation by the said government in the operations and functioning of Codesa does not expressly, impliedly or tacitly mean or can be construed to mean that the said government has consented to the said Declaration of Intent.

2. Concerning any ruling at any session or meeting of Codesa or its working groups, to the effect that "sufficient consensus" is the appropriate measure required for power decision making in any particular case, the Bophuthatswana government places on record that, it specifically reserves the right to dissociate itself from decisions of Codesa taken by "sufficient consensus", where such decisions affect Bophuthatswana.

3. We the government of Bophuthatswana declare ourselves, subject to the proviso and reservation stipulated herein, to be bound by agreements we conclude or reach together with other participants of Codesa in accordance with the standing rules, and hereby commit ourselves to the implementation thereof within our capacity, powers and authority; provided that we shall not be bound by, nor shall we be obliged to implement any decision of Codesa if such decision directly or indirectly conflicts with, affects or impinges on the sovereign independent

status or autonomy of Bophuthatswana, or in any way pertains to the incorporation of its territory, or any part thereof in South Africa or confederation or of any other constitutional nature whatsoever, unless the government of Bophuthatswana acting within its powers and capacity aforesaid has expressly consented to any such decision or has signified its approval thereto".

Mandela Says Referendum Not To Slow Down Codesa

MB2102170692 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 21 Feb 92

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] leader, Nelson Mandela has declared, referendum or no referendum, nothing should stand in the way of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]. He told a news conference in Johannesburg that the ANC and the Patriotic Front would insist that the Codesa proceedings be speeded up.

[Begin Mandela recording] We reject any suggestion from the regime that because they are now involved in a referendum, that the process should be slowed down. Codesa must proceed as before. We are going to insist on an even faster rate, because we are not going to slow down a process which is in the interest of all the people of South Africa simply because Mr. de Klerk regards himself as the leader of the whites and not of the people of South Africa. And no force, either inside or outside the country can divert the peace process from its course. The coming to power of the Conservative Party will be disastrous in the sense that it might delay the process. But to stop it, it hasn't got the capacity to do that. You must remember that the National Party, which we're (talking about) today, once occupied exactly the same position which is taken today by the Conservative Party. We will do to the Conservative Party what we have done to the National Party. [end recording]

ANC Statement on Patriotic Front 21 Feb Meeting

MB2102161992 Johannesburg SABA in English 1605 GMT 21 Feb 92

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: African National Congress [ANC], ANC Department of Information, 1 February 1992: "Joint statement of a meeting of patriotic forces in Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]"]

[Text] Delegations of the ANC [African National Congress], Inyandza National Movement, Intando Yesizwe, Labour Party, Natal Indian Congress, Transvaal Indian Congress, SACP [South African Communist Party], Transkei government, United People's Front, Venda government and Ximoko Progressive Party met on 21 February to discuss the situation obtaining in our country. The meeting was convened to review progress with regard to the implementation of the decisions of the Patriotic Front conference held in October 1991, in particular among those parties and organisations taking

part in Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] and who support and uphold principles of the Patriotic Front.

The meeting noted progress in the efforts to bring about a united, non-racial, non-racist, non-sexist and democratic South Africa. This is reflected in the successful holding of Codesa and steady progress in the working groups. The meeting resolved to ensure that matters under discussion in the working groups are expeditiously handled to bring about a peaceful and just society as soon as possible.

In this regard, the meeting condemned the decisions by State President F.W. de Klerk to hold an all-white referendum. This amounts to giving white South Africans—a mere 15 percent of the population—the right to veto over negotiations and the future of our country.

South Africa has reached the stage at which it is today, thanks to the efforts of anti-apartheid forces over the years. White voters do not have the exclusive right to decide the fate of the negotiations process. In this phase of multi-party negotiations and transition to democracy, such apartheid practices as the holding of a whites-only referendum have no place.

The meeting agreed that the parties and organisations will strive to ensure that the work of Codesa is not hampered by this referendum. We are keenly aware that the National Party government has got a vested interest in prolonging the transition.

The people of our country have a responsibility to ensure that the negotiations process is not delayed. Our white compatriots in particular should realise that there cannot be peace, security and prosperity for all our people without the creation of a democratic society. There is no better alternative to negotiations.

The meeting also examined:

- Perspectives for the reincorporation of bvtc territories and reintegration of self-governing territories: the parties reiterated their acceptance of the principles of reincorporation and reintegration.

- Regions in a democratic South Africa: the parties agreed to examine the details in due course.

This meeting of patriotic forces in Codesa further reiterates its recognition of the important role played by traditional leaders in society. To expedite resolution of the issue regarding their role in the transition and the future, the meeting agreed to facilitate consultation with traditional leaders to bring about a solution which is in the best interests of all concerned.

The participants are at one that members of the Patriotic Front in Codesa are carrying out the mandate of the Patriotic Front conference. The parties agreed to facilitate the convening of another conference of patriotic forces as agreed last October.

The participants agreed to meet again in the near future.

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ANC Seeks 'Full-Blooded Democracy' in 15 Months

MB2402113392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1052 GMT 24 Feb 92

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 24 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] proposed at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] on Monday a transitional period of not more than 15 months before "full-blooded democracy".

The detailed proposals were tabled before lunch at the World Trade Centre by the ANC's head of its international affairs department, Mr Thabo Mbeki.

It includes an all-powerful "interim government council" which will oversee the tricameral Parliament, present Cabinet and TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states and other homeland governments.

The two-stage proposals are separated by elections for a constituent assembly, a demand of the patriotic front.

"The constituent assembly will be elected on the basis of proportional representation," states the ANC document, of which SAPA has a copy.

"Parties which receive five per cent and more of the vote will have seats on a proportional basis in the constituent assembly (CA)."

The CA will operate both as a constitution-making body and as a legislative assembly.

"The constitution-making process should not exceed nine months. Incentives/penalties should be worked out to ensure that this is adhered to. This should apply to all parties.

"The constitution could include 'sunset' clauses to help ease the country into full-blooded democracy," the ANC document states.

The first phase—not more than six months—follows agreement at Codesa as constituted at present.

"Interim structures in this phase will be charged with the task of levelling the playing field.

"They should ensure equal treatment for all organisations, especially in the election campaign."

Once Codesa has reached agreement on transitional arrangements, the tricameral Parliament will legislate to give legal power to the "interim government council".

SAPA was told on Monday that the ANC proposals were supported by the ANC/SACP [South African Communist Party] axis at Codesa, as well as members of the patriotic front not attending Codesa.

This includes the Pan Africanist Congress, which has stated that it will only join the negotiation process when elections are held for a CA.

The ANC proposals are due to appear in the March edition of the ANC journal Mayibuye.

The proposal describes the "interim government council" as:

"A body made up of parties in Codesa which oversees the tricameral Parliament, the NP cabinet and structures in the TBVC and self-governing territories:

"It can veto as well as initiative [as received] legislation; (and,)

"Tricameral Parliament [as received] to dissolve either when elections are declared or when the constituent assembly is elected."

The proposals also called for an "intimate" role for the international community at various levels during the transitional period.

The "interim government council" will also directly control "independent non-partisan commissions" and "multiparty committees (MPCs):

There will be two independent commissions appointed by Codesa, which will be non-partisan in composition;

—"Electoral commission: Made up of South Africans of integrity to organise and supervise elections. It will have sole and exclusive control of the electoral process, with powers to validate or invalidate election results.

—"Media commission: Made up of South Africans of high standing to ensure fair and balanced reporting. Emphasis will be on an independent communications authority which will take charge of all state broadcasters and appoint new boards. This will also cover the TBVC territories."

Multiparty committees will "take charge of the most important areas";

—"security, the budget, foreign relations and others such as local government. They will have complete control over these areas."

As for the role of the international community, the ANC proposed:

"In particular, organisations which were represented at Codesa 1 should help supervise elections.

"Preferably, they should be integrated into at least the electoral commission."

When the CA operates as a constitution-making body—"the main task"—it will take decisions by a two-thirds majority, the ANC said.

"As a legislative body it will pass legislation relevant to the transition and operate on the basis of consensus.

"It will also appoint an interim cabinet, preferably from all the parties in the CA. The interim cabinet will also strive to operate by consensus."

PASO Says Burning White Teachers 'Acceptable'

*MB2402135292 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 24 Feb 92*

[Text] The Revolutionary Watchdogs have come out into the open in Johannesburg. The far-left group within the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] says it supports the recent harassment of white teachers in Katlehong on the East Rand. This report is from John Matham:

[Matham] The PAC's official student organization, PASO [Pan-Africanist Students' Organization], has condemned the spate of attacks, saying they do nothing to further the cause of African education. But the Wits [University of the Witwatersrand] region of PASO, which admits it is what PASO national calls the Revolutionary Watchdog formation, says burning white teachers is an acceptable tactic. Here is regional organizer, (Mkipha Tsepe):

[Begin (Tsepe) recording] We would at all times support any revolutionary method employed by the African students and the Azanian masses which they view as proper at a particular given time in their fight or resistance against any form of oppression. [end recording]

The Wits region denies that it is dissident. It claims, instead, that the generally accepted national PAC and PASO leadership has abandoned the principles for which the PAC originally stood.

ANC's Hani Discusses Referendum, White Power

*MB2302175192 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 23 Feb 92*

[Telephone interview with Chris Hani, head of the African National Congress military wing—Spear of the Nation, MK—by BBC reporter Fanny Totia; date not given—from the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] South Africa's President de Klerk is expected to tell the white Parliament tomorrow that the proposed whites-only referendum on whether constitutional change should go on will take place on 17 March. The referendum is a response to the heavy by-election defeat at the hands of the Conservative Party [CP], who oppose the current negotiations on political change in South Africa. But where does all this leave the government's negotiating partner, the ANC [African National Congress]? In something of a dilemma, it would seem, judging by the variety of responses from different

leaders. On the one hand, if De Klerk loses, that spells disaster for the ANC's tactic of negotiating change. On the other hand, the very idea of a white veto on reform is anathema to the ANC.

On the line to Johannesburg, Fanny Totia asked Chris Hani, head of the ANC's military wing, if the ANC would express its disapproval of the referendum through mass protest.

[Begin recording] [Hani] No, no, no, no! What is going to happen... [pauses, changes thought] We are aware that this referendum [words indistinct] though (?we) are opposed to it. The government has taken the decision and there is no way we can stop the referendum. Whites will come out and vote but [words indistinct] it is important for us to register a very, very strong protest that gone are the days where the whites alone could decide on important and fundamental issues in this country. So, we are not going to be embarking on mass action against the referendum. We are going, of course, to intensify our struggle against apartheid because we feel that apartheid has got to be dismantled as soon as possible, so that we can take immediate steps to install democracy in this country but, as [words indistinct] the ANC is keenly aware of the danger posed by the rightwing in this country. Tactically, the greatest danger facing negotiation in this country comes from the rightwing.

[Totia] Do you think Mr. de Klerk can win a referendum?

[Hani] I think de Klerk... [pauses, changes thought] It might be that De Klerk will win the referendum. I mean, I do not think the whites in this country have got a [word indistinct] complex, they want [words indistinct] and I think when they are ready to sit up and become sober, they will realize that Treurnicht [words indistinct] is pushing them to a path of doom and disaster, and I think they will... [pauses, changes thought] In terms of their voting for the CP in Welkom, Virginia, and Potchefstroom, I think it is a protest vote, and I do not think they want a situation where South Africa was a pariah state, isolated, where South Africa was crossing borders, occupying countries, and bombing places. I think they saw that there is no other alternative but to have a democracy in this country and that, basically and objectively, their interests will be best served by a democratic South Africa than going back to the dark days of P.W. Botha.

[Totia] Is that what you are saying, that if Mr. de Klerk loses the referendum, in all probability you will go back to the armed struggle?

[Hani] Well, if de Klerk loses and he resigns, and there are general elections and the CP wins, and if the CP continues with what it is saying at the present moment, there would be no alternative but for our people to fight back. To quote Mr. Mandela, we shall do to Treurnicht

what we did to P. W. Botha and others: step up the struggle in all its forms until this country becomes a democracy.

[Totia] What are you going to do to make it easy for Mr. de Klerk to win that referendum?

[Hani] Well, we shall be pushing forward the sort of policies that we are putting forward: the interim government, the need for an interim government, an elected interim government, a constituent assembly....

[Totia, interrupting] That will not help Mr. de Klerk, because whites fear all that.

[Hani] Well, you see, it takes two to make a tango. The blacks in this country have got their own aspirations and we have got to be careful about what we say, what we do to allay the fears. It [words indistinct] cause problems among the blacks. The blacks are oppressed. They are demanding real power and they are not going to accept anything short of a democratic solution to the problems of this country. So, we must be capable of [word indistinct] the fears of the whites with the expectation of the people who have been oppressed for more than 100 years.

[Totia] But how will you allay the fears of the whites at this point?

[Hani] Well, we have got just to be frank with the whites. We must tell the whites that they have got to be realistic. The world is demanding that this country should be a democracy. The World Bank and the IMF will not accept this country until it is a democracy. That is the position of the European Community, as well as the United States. If they do not accept a democratic dispensation, nothing but ruin will sort of await this country. [end recording]

DP Leader Appeals for Cooperation in Referendum

*MB2402053192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2027 GMT 23 Feb 92*

[Text] Pretoria Feb 24 SAPA—Democratic Party [DP] leader Dr Zach de Beer on Monday appealed to non-whites not to prevent whites from voting in the forthcoming referendum.

He also urged white voters to vote against the Conservative Party [CP] in the referendum, warning that if the rightwing party comes to power, "repression and conflict would follow as night follows day".

Addressing members of the Burgerspark Business Club in Pretoria, he said he sympathised with non-whites who had condemned the holding of a white referendum called by President F.W. de Klerk after the National Party's defeat in the Potchefstroom by-election last Wednesday.

"I understand it. Even share it to a point. But please, for the sake of South Africa, our friends must not act in such

a way as to prevent reformist white people from voting or to scare uncertain whites into voting for reaction instead of reform.

"If, for the sake of protesting against the holding of one more white poll, the forces of the democratic left were to put the Conservative Party in control of South Africa, it would be the most tragic case in history of cutting off one's nose to spite one's face."

Dr de Beer said the indications were "very strong" that those on the side of justice would win the referendum, but no effort and not one cent should be spared to make absolutely sure of victory.

"... We democrats don't like the idea of an all-white referendum, but we will put everything we have into winning it," he said.

Referring to progress made by Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] and the CP's rejection of the negotiating forum, he said: "What a tragedy it is that, while this exciting and highly promising process is going on, we have the CP lying in wait to destroy it like a submarine under the ocean with its torpedoes trained upon the convoy.

"Who are the conservatives? They are the people who, when (former) President P.W. Botha showed sufficient sense of history to declare that there would have to be 'healthy power-sharing', left him and formed their all-white party to play all-white politics."

Dr de Beer said the CP leaders had no workable policy. They continued to exploit natural white anxieties and non-political circumstances like recession and drought to try to snatch power for themselves.

"I tell you, if the CP were ever to come to power and were ever to attempt to apply what they suggest is their policy, repression and conflict would follow as night follows day."

He said he had understanding for President de Klerk's position—"not in the first place caused by the Virginia and Potchefstroom (by-election) results but infinitely intensified by them.

"And we know well—and I want all South African leaders to know—that with this forthcoming referendum it is simply true that there is more at stake than at any other moment in the entire history of our country.

"It is highly probable that there will be peace and prosperity on one path, and the destruction of everything we hold dear on the other path. This is the apocalyptic clash between good and evil.

"Really, nobody should hesitate for one moment to take part (in the referendum) with all his or her power to ensure that South Africa is put on the path of hope."

HNP: Referendum Matter of Confidence in de Klerk

MB2402073392 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 24 Feb 92

[Text] The Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party—HNP] said the essence of the referendum next month was a motion of confidence or lack of confidence in President F.W. de Klerk.

The leader of the HNP, Mr. Jaap Marais, said in a statement that what was written on the ballot paper should not be regarded as decisive. The referendum should not be watered down to a party-political choice between two political policy directions.

Mr. Marais added for a strong initiative by leaders who recognized rightwing organizations to join forces in a popular front against President de Klerk and M. Nelson Mandela.

Buthelezi on Potchefstroom By-Election; Referendum

MB2102174992 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1735 GMT 21 Feb 92

[Text] Ulundi Feb 21 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party President Mangosuthu Buthelezi said on Friday [21 February] the crushing Conservative Party victory in the Potchefstroom byelection was not a rejection by whites of the peace process in South Africa.

Mr Buthelezi also said he did not think the result was a rejection of President F.W. de Klerk's leadership.

"The whole institutional South Africa and virtually the entire range of white opinion makers now support the call by churches, education institutions and business and professional institutions for the scrapping of apartheid and establishment of a multiparty democracy," he said in a statement issued in Ulundi.

He said the referendum announced by Mr de Klerk on Thursday would simply be a testing of white South Africa's support for progress towards a new constitution.

Mr Buthelezi urged Mr de Klerk to word the question for the referendum so that "he moves away from a commitment by the National Party to give white South Africans what really amounts to a veto right over constitutional development".

He said Mr de Klerk had responded to the byelection defeat in a bold manner, and said the peace process must go ahead.

"The peace process depends on political reform and political reform depends on full white participation in it," he said.

"Any attempt by white political parties to determine their own future unilaterally and to determine the destiny of South Africa unilaterally can only end up a total failure."

CP's Treurnicht on Referendum, Self-Determination

MB2102065792 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1830 GMT 20 Feb 92

[Interview with Conservative Party leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht by SABC political correspondent Lester Venter in the Cape Town parliamentary studio—live]

[Text] [Venter] Good evening from our parliamentary studio. A white referendum in which white South African voters will determine who will lead them through the dramatic chapters in our politics that remain to be written. Dr. Treurnicht, you as leader of the Conservative Party [CP] have accepted the challenge of a referendum, but you stated it should be on a constituency basis. What precisely do you mean by that?

[Treurnicht] Yes, our participation is not without condition. But the state president himself said in his opening speech that such a referendum would be on a parliamentary voters' roll, and we favor that and, as a matter of fact, we think it may bring us closer to the idea of an election, when it is done constituency-wise.

[Venter] Do you mean that the referendum result should be counted constituency by constituency, and if so, doesn't that defeat the idea of what a referendum is?

[Treurnicht] No. As a matter of fact, the government came into power seat-wise by elections in the various constituencies. That is our system in South Africa, and we think we should come as close to that as possible.

[Venter] Dr. Treurnicht, may I ask you: If you should win the referendum, what would be, say, your first three major steps?

[Treurnicht] Well, it all depends upon the question. If the question is whether the white electorate prefer the CP or the National Party [NP] to represent them at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], we say no, no, we're not going to corner ourselves into such a situation because, should we win such an election, we bind ourselves to represent the white voters at Codesa, and we reject even the composition of Codesa, and we reject their starting point. Their starting point is one unitary state, one state, perhaps with regions, but not really self-determination. So we won't corner ourselves to represent the whites at a meeting or a convention of which the basic idea we reject.

[Venter] Doctor, if you should lose the referendum, what will be the point, the stance, adopted by the CP?

[Treurnicht] Well, we say, hard lines, but we say we will be in a different position than the state president. The state president we can understand. He will have to

resign. We represent not only a temporary opinion. We really believe we represent the political interests and the ideals of a white nation. Should we lose at one occasion, the people proceed. The people are there, and there will always be a next opportunity.

[Venter] To what extent do you think that the result in Potchefstroom—an extraordinarily large victory for the CP—represents the mood of whites countrywide? On what basis, any evidence that you have, for believing that it does?

[Treurnicht] Well, of course, we have two other by-elections. I'm referring to Ladybrand and Virginia. Virginia indicated a swing of more or less 15 percent to the advantage of the CP. Potchefstroom, we say, was more difficult, but in a more difficult situation, I think, we put up a very, very good performance, and I must say I was surprised that it was that big a majority in Potchefstroom.

[Venter] Indeed. Let's look specifically at Codesa. Should the CP win this referendum, and a general election presumably would follow, and the CP takes over in the House of Assembly, what will you do about Codesa? Will you leave it as it is if Codesa wishes to carry on? Would you allow that? Would you disband Codesa? What would you do?

[Treurnicht] No, we think that the negotiations or the talks between the various parties, the representatives of the various peoples, we think it should be restructured on quite a different basis. Not the Declaration of Intent which was formulated at Codesa, because the starting point and the final aim is a unitary state, or one state, without real recognition of the principle of self-determination. We think it should be restructured.

[Venter] Sir, on what basis would you restructure it?

[Treurnicht] Well, not necessarily a convention. We say the interests and the claims and the rights of the white nation are now put at stake at such a meeting, and we say it is not recognized, our rights are not recognized. We are just treated as equals with any political party anywhere in the country, even opposition parties elsewhere in the country. We say the rights and the claims of the white nation are not to be equalled with those.

[Venter] I see. And if the other parties in Codesa don't accept the reconstitution of Codesa on those grounds? It might be fair to assume that one of them, for example, the ANC [African National Congress] and several others, wouldn't.

[Treurnicht] Well, we say, precisely what are the claims of the ANC to decide on the interests and the rights of the white nation? We say, you've got no right. We can talk with leaders of other peoples, but the basis should be the recognition of the historic and the legal rights of the white nation in this country.

[Venter] If the CP loses this referendum, what specifically will its attitude be to Codesa? Would you be prepared then to go to Codesa and pitch your case there?

[Treurnicht] No. Why should we? We continue to muster the support of the white electorate. It may take a bit long, but I promised the state president in my speech, my first speech in parliament, it won't take us 74 years.

[Venter] I see. If the CP—and if I may put this to you—loses the referendum, will not participate in Codesa, do you not, as leader of that party, feel that you would have taken the party, then, into the political wilderness in terms of the developments that will be carrying on in the country?

[Treurnicht] No, but I think a party, a political party representing the real interests and the rights of the people, cannot be made irrelevant in its own country.

[Venter] I see. Doctor, thank you very much.

Consequences of CP Referendum Win Examined

MB2302115192 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR
in English 23 Feb 92 p 19

[Report by political correspondent David Breier: "What the CP [Conservative Party] Would Do"]

[Text] A Conservative Party [CP] government in South Africa would not necessarily re-introduce all the old apartheid laws.

And a re-banning of the ANC [African National Congress] would not be automatic but would depend on whether it "obeyed the law."

CP leader Andries Treurnicht revealed this in an interview with the Sunday Star in a week in which dramatic developments brought the party—in theory—within reach of power.

After the CP's convincing win in Potchefstroom, President F.W. de Klerk announced a referendum to be held next month, to gauge whether whites backed the National Party's direction to that of the CP.

Significantly, Mr. de Klerk said the Government would resign if he lost the referendum, and he would call a general election.

In that case—if the CP had already "won" the referendum—a CP government would be likely.

But most analysts this week agreed that judging by recent by-election swings, Mr. de Klerk would still manage to win a white referendum fairly comfortably, obtaining a little under 60 percent.

Mr. de Klerk's gambit has placed the spotlight on Dr. Treurnicht, who could theoretically become the next State President if he should the referendum.

The burning question is whether a CP government would bring back apartheid, including laws dealing with group areas, land, race classification, separate amenities, passes and influx control for blacks, forced removals, job reservation and mixed marriages and sex.

Dr. Treurnicht said in an interview that the priority for the CP was not the question of re-introducing abolished laws.

It was the "arrangement (in Afrikaans ordering) of the different peoples (volke)" to find ways for them to govern themselves on the basis of "co-operative self-determination."

It was too early to say now what laws would be changed, but he said a CP government would not necessarily bring back those laws which had promoted apartheid.

But he said the CP did not see itself as being isolated from commonwealth of states.

The other question is whether a CP government would re-ban the ANC, SA [South African] Communist Party [SACP] and Pan Africanist Congress.

His answer is that movements such as the ANC would have to "obey the laws" if they wished to remain legal.

But he sees no point in talking to the ANC, which he describes as a terrorist organisation. He does not believe the ANC should have any say over the future of the white nation.

What would happen to Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] under a CP government? It would collapse, he believes.

Dr. Treurnicht says he is not prepared to negotiate on the basis of an undivided state as proposed by the Codesa statement of intent. And if a CP government did not take part, Codesa would become irrelevant and fold, he said.

Dr. Treurnicht insists that the CP, as the representative of the Afrikaner people and whites who identify with them, would only negotiate with other national leaders on the basis of self-determination.

Does Dr. Treurnicht anticipate that the ire of the world will descend on South Africa under a CP government, leading to the reintroduction of sanctions? And will there not be an enormous outbreak of violence?

"I expect attempts to destabilise the country. But these must not be over-estimated," he said. He argued that if South Africa became a regional commonwealth, it would be in a position to show that sanctions would hurt the whole region.

But he is not convinced that the election of a CP government would lead to the return of international sanctions. He said there had been major changes in the world since sanctions were first introduced. These included the fall of communism and the decline of Africa.

Afrikaans Daily Views By-Election Reaction

MB2302133992 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
20 Feb 92 p 2

[Report by "Our political news staff": "CP [Conservative Party] Victory a Giant Step to Freedom, Says Beyers"]

[Text] This resounding victory is more than just a victory for the Conservative Party [CP]. It represents a giant step "for our people's striving toward freedom," said the triumphant CP candidate Mr. Andries Beyers after the Potchefstroom by-election last night.

The by-election is regarded as being of great political significance, and an indication of the level of white support for the National Party [NP] and Conservative Party.

Mr. Beyers said: "The CP will lead our nation to the promised new republic of South Africa. We will not give up. We will create a new and noble future for our children."

Mr. Theuns Kruger, the NP candidate, said he did his best and he accepts the results. "The voters have emphasized the uncertain phase prevailing in our politics."

Dr. Andries Treurnicht, leader of the CP, said the victory is the greatest moment of his political career.

The results bear a message for the whites in South Africa that they must neither doubt nor despair "because the future is ours."

It also sent a message for President F.W. de Klerk and his government. They no longer represent the whites at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]. "This nation is asking for a general election."

The victory also sent a message to leaders of other ethnic groups in South Africa. The representatives of the whites do not want to exist in conflict with them, "but they cannot decide for us what we have the right to decide for ourselves".

Chief NP director of information, Mr. Piet Coetzer, said the NP fought the election under difficult circumstances caused by the recession.

There is also doubt among voters over the outcome of negotiations. The result is only going to make the NP all the more determined to successfully carry out the negotiations to the end, and in so doing end the uncertainties.

Potchefstroom could very well be a barometer, but one has to keep in mind that it was a by-election. Ruling parties often perform badly in by-elections.

Natal Magistrate Bans All Political Gatherings

*MB2202182792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1811 GMT 22 Feb 92*

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban Feb 22 SAPA—The situation in Empangeni's Esikhawini township in northern Natal was reportedly extremely tense on Saturday evening with scores of residents leaving the area because of fears of a resurgence of violence.

This follows a magistrate's banning earlier in the day of all political gatherings in Esikhawini on Sunday in an attempt to defuse tension surrounding planned meetings there by both Inkatha and ANC [African National Congress] supporters.

The ban comes after at least 12 people died when Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] supporters, bussed into the area to attend a tribal meeting, clashed with ANC-supporting residents last Sunday.

The African National Congress had planned to hold a meeting in Esikhawini this Sunday but permission was withdrawn and the magistrate banned all outdoor political gatherings in the township.

After urgent Supreme Court action on Saturday by the ANC to have the ban reversed, Mthunzini's chief magistrate banned all political gatherings, including indoor meetings, until Monday.

According to the ANC's legal representative, Ms Silochani Pillay, requests were made on Saturday evening for police to escort hundreds of Inkatha supporters who had been bussed to the area to attend an indoor meeting on Sunday.

She said the ANC was prepared to take further supreme court action to force police to do so.

The ANC's northern Natal media officer, Mr Bongani Msomi, told sapa that the situation was "extremely tense" on Saturday evening with hundreds of IFP supporters gathering in the area.

He said many ANC supporters were leaving Esikhawini, fearing renewed violence.

Durban police were not immediately available for comment.

Import of 250,000 Tonnes of Maize Approved

*MB2102173892 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1500 GMT 21 Feb 92*

[Text] The chairman of the Maize Board, Mr. Jan Scharbort, says the minister of agriculture and agricultural development, Dr. Kraai van Niekerk, has given permission for the import of 250,000 tonnes of maize. The first 100,000 tonnes will be imported in April.

Mr. Scharbort said although the drought caused serious damage to this year's crop there were sufficient supplies to meet existing needs. Mr. Scharbort said provision was being made to import maize at the maximum capacity from 1 May.

South African Press Review for 24 Feb

MB2402121292

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

ANC Mass Action During White Referendum 'Hardly Sane'—Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 23 February in a page 18 editorial believes it is "imperative" that State President F.W. de Klerk's authority to speak for white South Africans in the months ahead be established "quickly." "The ANC [African National Congress] threat to proceed with 'mass action' which coincides with the likely referendum date is therefore hardly sane." "It might reduce Mr De Klerk's margin of victory and create the opportunity for right-wing provocateurs to sow mayhem, thus discrediting both the ANC and reform itself." The broad consensus is that the conservative forces "will not win this referendum and will retreat, at least for the moment, to being carping, occasionally violent, outsiders. The process will continue, if for no other reason than to go forward may be arduous but to go back would be catastrophic. Black South Africans should grant their white compatriots this brief respite to renew Mr De Klerk's mandate. Much hangs on it."

SUNDAY STAR

De Klerk Likely To Win White Referendum—"Shrewd, bold and risky—that was the gamble President F.W. de Klerk took this week when he called a referendum on reform," begins a page 18 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 23 February. The paper does "not believe that most whites are about to practice self-immolation by voting against change. Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] is already demonstrating that there is a common ground for all South Africans. Negotiation is paving a way to conciliation." Also, "there must be enough decent, middle-of-the road people who acknowledge the inequities and iniquities of the old South Africa and accept the need for change. Nervous they may be—and why not, for change is nerve-racking—but they are not about to opt for suicide."

THE CITIZEN

De Klerk's Referendum Announcement 'Honorable Thing'—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 21 February in its page 6 editorial, says State President De Klerk has done the "honourable thing" by announcing a referendum among whites. "As a result of the government's headlong rush into reform, people do not know where it is taking them, what the ultimate destination

will be. They are upset because their children are being deprived of a free primary school education. They are upset by the political violence, they are upset by the ugly crime wave, they are upset because the recession is resulting in many of them being retrenched, they are upset because the future is so uncertain. Mr De Klerk is right to hold a referendum, but it is also a gamble since he has no time in which to redress any of these matters, no time to allay the fears and anxieties."

THE STAR

Referendum Timing Welcome—"With Mr De Klerk at least morally obliged to call a white referendum at some point, it is better for the country that this should happen sooner rather than later," states a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 24 February. Therefore, it seems "futile" for political parties to be obstructionist or to discourage voting in the referendum. "Both those who presently do not have the vote, and those who do—inadequate though this may be for the purposes of democracy—should do their utmost to ensure that South Africa does not take the route of confrontation." The policies of the National Party, NP, could not deliver peace over the years, and "neither can the policies of the Conservative Party [CP], which merely echo the old pipedreams. That is why a new dispensation is vital; a dispensation that can lead us to a free and just society. The NP recognises this, while the CP does not."

BUSINESS DAY

Editorial Against Prereferendum Budget Announcement—Finance Minister Barend du Plessis "appears to have resisted all blandishments to present his Budget before whites have voted in their referendum," notes a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 24 February. "A pre-referendum Budget would, in any case, muddy the political water. White South Africans need to focus on voting on their long-term future, not on economic policies or immediate bread and butter issues."

SOWETAN

Referendum Need To Settle White 'Intra-Tribal Dispute'—"We reject the view that the referendum decision is a 'shrewd move' by the Nationalists to wrest the initiative from the Conservative Party," says a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 24 February. "There is understandable anger among the country's extra-parliamentary organisations that De Klerk could jeopardise the peace process and the transition to a democratic society because of a need to settle an intra-tribal dispute in white politics." Even if the outcome favors the continuation of negotiations, "it is highly unlikely that the demagogues on the Right, blinded by a delusion of a white 'promised land', will heed the message." SOWETAN believes the constitutional negotiations at Codesa "are likely to be put on hold while the National Party slugs it out with the

rightwing." "We are also concerned about the uncertainty and fear generated in the black community by De Klerk's reckless gamble, which could result in the rightwing seizing parliamentary power. The introduction of the CP's brand of neo-apartheid will in all likelihood be resisted strongly by the black majority and ensure South Africa's slide to a bloody civil war."

CAPE TIMES

Rightwing Will To Form Lynch Mobs—"There appears to be a growing desire among right-wing South Africans to take the law into their own hands," warns Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 20 February in a page 4 editorial. Orange Free State farmers want to form "lynch mobs" against suspected murderers, with that province's agriculture union president, Mr Pieter Gous, "warning 'we will find people hanging from trees'." These actions, if permitted, "would lead to anarchy." Also "the slightest suggestion of official condonation would be seen as an excuse for violence against black South Africans." "Fortunately, the government has resisted all offers of vigilanteism."

* Nonwhite Support for National Party Explored

* New Branches

92AF0301A Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 2 Jan 92 p 16

[Article by Ferial Haffajee: "New Nats a Damp Squib"]

[Text] In May, this year, a stream of coloured MPs [Members of Parliament] came banging at the National Party's [NP's] door, demanding to be let in. There were 32 in all—that made the National Party the official opposition in the House of Representatives.

That development and a survey conducted at the University of Natal—which indicated that 47.2 percent of coloured and 58.3 percent of Indian voters would choose F.W. de Klerk as president—has prompted confident Nat [NP] predictions of majority support among Indians and coloureds.

Support from disgruntled MPs is one thing, backing on the ground is another. How much of that do the Nats have? Despite De Klerk's pronouncements, they don't seem too sure.

In the words of a receptionist at the Transvaal headquarters: "They are all concentrating on the Multi-Party Conference, they are not really concerned about this sort of thing."

Eventually the stock answer was given: "membership figures are confidential." Many regional offices could not even give names or contact numbers for their new recruits.

Branches that are up and running can be counted on two hands. And many of these have been started by people

with a history of involvement in the tricameral parliament, local councils and management committees.

Pretoria is the only centre with Indian and coloured branches, says Transvaal regional secretary, Joggie Boers, who adds that there are members who lie low for fear of intimidation.

Boers claims the NP has majority support in Pretoria's coloured township, Eersterus. And in Laudium, a wealthy Indian area, a branch has been started by Boetie Abramjee.

Abramjee was fired from the tricameral parliament by former president P.W. Botha in 1983 and thrown out of Lady Selborne in Pretoria under the Group Areas Act. This did not deter him and 150 members from launching a branch—very secretly—at his lavish house. The first Indian NP branch to be formed, it was launched in May this year. To date the NP has not had a single public meeting in the area. When the local ANC [African National Congress] branch invited the NP to a public debate, they refused.

ANC Chairman Hussan Ebrahim, says: "Nat support in the area is very weak."

But another resident, whose sympathies lie with the ANC, believes the Nats do have significant support in the area, especially among wealthy businessmen. "They feel that they can get something from the alliance," she said. "Businessmen in the area have a history of collaboration and often fund the election campaigns of MP's."

In Durban only two branches have been established, in the coloured areas of Newlands East and Austerville. Regional organiser Hanno Bloem says members are "active and hardworking"—so much so that the Austerville branch will soon be split into four because it is growing so fast.

But there is not a single branch in the Indian townships. "We are working on it," says Bloem, "and in the new year we hope to set up branches in Chatsworth and Phoenix."

And there is one branch in Kokstad.

In the Free State there are coloured branches in Heyderdaad, Sanderling and Heilbron. Not much potential for Indian Members there—but the Nats, at least, will have nobody but themselves to blame for that.

* Indians, Coloreds

92AF0301B Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 2 Jan 92 p 16

[Article by Gaye Davis: "Battle for the 'Black' Nats"—first paragraph is THE WEEKLY MAIL introduction; quotation marks as published]

[Text] The majority of whites, coloureds and Indians, as well as a substantial percentage of blacks, are looking to the National Party [NP] to secure their hopes and to

allay their fears.' President F.W. de Klerk made this claim at the NP congress in September. THE WEEKLY MAIL went to coloured and Indian communities to see if this is true.

There was a time when Patrick McKenzie had to watch his back when he travelled along the unpaved streets of Bonteheuwel, the working-class township he represented as a Labour Party MP [Member of Parliament].

These days, McKenzie—who crossed over to the Nats in June—can present himself at someone's front door, say he represents the National Party and be invited inside for a cup of tea and a chat.

Six years ago, this would have been inconceivable. Created in the 1960s to house the first families turfed out of their homes under the Group Areas Act, Bonteheuwel simmered even when political fires in other areas had long been dampened.

When former Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok described Bonteheuwel as "ungovernable" in 1986, McKenzie agreed with him. But Bonteheuwel residents took it as an accolade. Who was McKenzie with his discredited Labour Party, when a United Democratic Front [UDF] rally could command the attendance of thousands?

It's all changed now.

UDF support failed to translate into recruited membership. Whereas six years ago McKenzie had a total of only 56 Labour Party members in Bonteheuwel, today he can claim he has more than 200 people already signed up as NP members and some 200 applications waiting to be processed.

The numbers are small but they represent a significant shift. In the view of Professor Richard van der Ross, recently elected to the national council of the Democratic Party [DP], NP support in the coloured community comes by way of default.

"People feel they have only two choices: the ANC [African National Congress], or the Nats [NP's]. People are somewhat nervous about the ANC—partly due to unfamiliarity, partly due to fear that an ANC government may not be sympathetic to them, or that they'll be drawn into an economic system of which they're uncertain.

"Especially in the Western Cape, coloured people have been moving towards better lives: they may feel this is threatened. Then there's the very important question of religion and the issue of the ANC's bonds with the Community Party...their philosophy has always been one of that so long as you're God-fearing, hard-working and law-abiding, things will improve."

In the absence of any alternative, the Nats could net a substantial coloured vote, Van der Ross believes. But if the Democratic Party was able to get its message across

in the community, its consistent record on human rights and civil liberties would more than likely turn things around.

McKenzie is likely to work hard to prevent this happening, but might find it an uphill struggle. Assuming the Labour Party [LP] is still in existence, there will be people saying things like "anyone who aligns themselves with the National Party accepts co-responsibility for the sins of apartheid," which is the opinion of LP national public relations officer, Pieter Hendrickse.

McKenzie finds little remarkable about the incongruity of his position: the direction to become a hot-Nat came from his constituents. There were "bad vibes" about the Labour Party at grassroots. But critics believe his defection had more to do with saving his political skin than serving the public.

His constituency office, in the same shopping plaza once named Freedom Square, is just a few doors away from the ANC's advice office. He boasts that the queues outside his door are longer.

Strategic upgrading carried out when Bonteheuwel was targeted as a threat to national security helped, McKenzie concedes.

Roads were tarred, street lights put in and other improvements effected, courtesy of the Joint Management Committee structure McKenzie served on.

"F.W. (de Klerk) is no longer seen as an oppressor but as a liberator," he says.

McKenzie rates the ANC's chances of re-couping its losses as low. Dr. Alan Boesak, recently elected leader of the ANC in Western Cape, "is not getting off the ground and definitely won't attract mass support."

But while McKenzie might presently be revelling in the ANC's disarray, he concedes that support for De Klerk need not necessarily translate into support for a party which once rode roughshod over the very people it's now wooing. "The stigma is still not entirely erased," he says, and it's borne out by the fact that he's only managed to attract a potential 400 members—even though it's a substantial increase on his Labour Party holdings.

Which might point to another factor in the warp and woof of the Western Cape's political fabric: apathy.

"A large percentage of people are politically apathetic," says ANC regional executive member Johnny Issel. "Now they're being fought for, challenged to make a stand."

He acknowledges that the ANC was caught on its hindfeet when it was unbanned: in Bonteheuwel, where political activism was essentially youth-driven and militant, the switch from under to above-ground activity took its biggest toll.

* 'Rival Factions'

92AF0301C Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 2 Jan 92 p 16

[Article by Beathur Baker and Paul Stober: "And the Voters Totter In"]

[Text] The soap-opera antics of National Party [NP] leaders in the coloured township of Eldorado Park, second largest in the Johannesburg area, is probably costing the party a lot of support.

People have become uncertain about the NP since the formation of two distinct camps. In one camp is United Civic Association [UCA] chairman Errol Arends and colleague Lal Trichart, who established the first NP branch. In the other is Don Mateman, a controversial "brown Nat" who crossed the parliamentary floor from the House of Representatives in March this year and established a second, rival faction.

Mateman—presently being investigated by a provincial commission investigating corruption—explains his political change of heart: "Before I was even in the House of Representatives, I followed the ANC [African National Congress]," he says. "That was long ago. Now, like the ANC taught me, the people should decide, not me. As I've always had support in this community, my move to the National Party was their choice. I must follow the views of my people."

Arends says: "Lots of coloured people would join the NP but as long as it is tainted by Mateman's corruption they will not." His UCA is "non-political and committed to fighting corruption."

Arends recently, very suddenly resigned "because the National Party is just not big enough for me and Don Mateman."

According to Trichart, the NP branch was launched because "we need a political home. In the past we didn't want to get ourselves involved politically, but we are concerned with the upliftment of our people."

Both he and Trichart expressed concern over "The African National Congress/South African Communist Party [SACP] marriage"—as have many other coloureds who opted for the NP.

A few months ago, when the first Eldorado Park branch was launched, Arends and Trichart were optimistic about the NP's future in the area. "Our aim," said Arends, "is to have a branch in every extension of the township."

The second branch was set up in a old-age retirement village. Of 120 village residents, 110 are "paid up, card carrying members" of this branch according to the chairman, 72-year-old Johnny Goodhall. Along with the secretary Richard Andrews (72), they orchestrated the move to bring the NP to the elderly.

Their political ideologies reflect an era gone by. They fondly recall the days before official apartheid and claim that their parents were firm NP supporters. They strongly defend their reasons for joining the NP "now that we can vote for who we please," and insist that "President De Klerk did apologise for apartheid."

Their area resembles a miniature township but has no recreational facilities, not even a hall. Goodall alleges the House of Representatives, which is responsible for the village, has left them in the lurch.

He denies the NP is using them for votes in a future general election. Most organisations, he says, "plan only for the young and make no room for us, like the Labour Party. We feel confident the NP will redress this imbalance and look into our problems."

The ANC Eldorado Park branch media and publicity secretary, Eugene Robson, says the only NP presence he has heard of in the area is at the old-age village where "they had gotten the aged and crippled to vote for them."

He feels "the coloured community who were victims of apartheid, subjected to racism, unemployment and denied the access to wealth will not support the NP."

*** Development Bank Chairman Discusses Future Role**

92AF0299A Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS
in English 13 Dec 91 pp 46-47

[Interview with Dr. Simon Brand, chairman of the Development Bank of Southern Africa, by David McKay; place, date not given]

[Text] The Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA) chairman, Dr. Simon Brand, says the bank has achieved an increased funding base with its entry into the capital market for the 1990-91 financial year.

He says an amount of R [rands] 175-million was tapped from the market at primary issue and a further R397-million was raised in the secondary market up to 31 March 1991.

The DBSA also received an AAA rating on its 14.50 percent DV07 stock earlier in the year.

Brand says the bank reached a disbursement amount of R991-million this year which was 36 percent higher than the previous year

Decrease in Projects

But a decrease in the number of newly approved projects was recorded due to the fact that a number of project applications were withdrawn by applicants.

Brand says some of the withdrawals were initiated by the bank by negotiating alternative sources of finance with the applicants.

Annual report figures show the bank approved 66 new projects for R473-million compared with 107 projects for R1,214 [as published] in 1989 to 1990.

This brings the total number of projects in the pipeline at 31 March 1991 to 1,301 on which the bank expects to make a total financial contribution of R6,600-million.

Brand says the bank should direct its efforts towards developing finance opportunities rather than directly supplying the finance.

DBSA's Role

[Question] What is the role of the Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA)?

[Answer] The bank was established in 1983 to promote economic development in South and southern Africa.

It does this through mobilising and providing loan finance, technical assistance and advice for sustainable development projects.

The bank also plays an active role in economic reform issues pertinent to the environment in which it operates.

For instance, it provides policy advice and technical assistance to its borrowers for urbanisation, housing and land tenure.

[Question] What are the projects financed by the bank?

[Answer] The bank finances programmes and projects in business and entrepreneurial, rural and agricultural, bulk infrastructure, human resource and urban development.

Such projects are noncommercial and mostly of an infrastructural nature, providing opportunities for private sector investment in directly productive economic activities.

[Question] How does a project qualify for DBSA assistance and what are the advantages for receivers of DBSA finance?

[Answer] The ultimate beneficiaries of bank finance are the poverty stricken in southern Africa.

National or local government development agencies and non-governmental agencies involved in development are the intermediaries, borrowers and implementors of bank funded projects.

A project or programme should be endorsed by the specific community eventually benefiting from it in order to qualify for bank assistance.

It should also meet the bank's criteria in terms of economic, financial, institutional, technical and environmental viability and sustainability.

Bank loans are on concessionary terms because of the nature of projects and programmes.

The bank also assists borrowers and safeguards its investments through monitoring the progress of projects.

[Question] Who are the shareholders of the DBSA and from where does it get its finance?

[Answer] The initial shareholders of the Bank are the governments of South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei [TBVC].

Provision has been made in the Establishment Agreement of the bank for membership by any independent state in southern Africa.

The bank is funded as follows: by its paid-up share capital; an annually state subsidised development fund; loans on the local and overseas capital markets; and, of course, the repayments and interest on loans already granted.

[Question] What will be done with the billion rands which has been diverted to the DBSA from the Independent Development Committee (IDC)?

[Answer] The South African government chose to direct those payments from IDC dividends for 1991 and 1992 as part of its commitments to the development fund of the bank.

The bank will receive R500-million a year from that source instead of payments directly from the central government budget.

The amounts therefore do not constitute new funding but are the government's way of fulfilling commitments.

These funds, together with funding with the other sources as outlined earlier, are allocated for programme and project financing.

The bank currently disburses approximately R1-billion a year on such projects and programmes.

[Question] In what way does the DBSA liaise with the African Development Bank, the Commonwealth Development Corporation and the World Bank and its agencies?

[Answer] We are in regular contact with these and other agencies by way of exchange of information and, in some instances, what amounts to co-financing, as in the case of the Lesotho highlands Water Project.

On development research, exchange of experience and technical assistance levels, the intensity of the interaction has increased rapidly of late, both informally and by formal agreement.

[Question] How urgent is the need for development in South Africa and what development is regarded as a priority?

[Answer] The need for development is unquestionable.

The 40 percent unemployment and underemployment in South Africa and the TBVC states and the wide prevalence of absolute poverty in a context of large inequalities show this.

In these circumstances development for employment creation and for alleviating poverty must be the highest priority.

However, all development should in the first instance reflect the expressed needs of communities and be sustainable in other respects as well.

[Question] In what other countries is the DBSA involved? Is there any chance it will play a role in sub-Saharan Africa? It has been said the DBSA could become the 'World Bank' of southern Africa. What are the chances of this and what would be required to achieve such a status?

[Answer] The bank is involved in projects in Lesotho, Mozambique and Swaziland and in discussion with other countries in southern Africa.

The projects funded by the bank in those countries are likely to benefit regions within the existing membership of the Bank.

The priority of its support programmes will concentrate on its present membership area as long as it is funded predominantly from South Africa.

There are increasing calls for the bank to become an effective development institution in the region and to cooperate with other development agencies to ensure the effective use of development funding in southern Africa as a whole.

We do not see ourselves as the "World Bank of southern Africa."

[Question] What sort of developmental cooperation do you anticipate will take place on the African continent? what sort of cooperation is envisaged between Africa's four economic powers: Nigeria, Kenya, Egypt and South Africa?

[Answer] Models of the cooperation developed in the economically advanced countries, such as common markets have been proved inappropriate for African conditions.

Economic cooperation in Africa is more likely to proceed on a regional basis around historically established areas of economic interaction.

A process of bilateral trade liberalisation between stronger and weaker economies within an overall framework is the likely vehicle for such cooperation.

The formation of a regional development bank could become an active possibility and DBSA would be well placed to assist with the setting up of such an institution.

South Africa would obviously play an important role in such a regional cooperation model and so could countries like Kenya, Nigeria and Egypt in their respective regions.

However, in all cases, it would be a prerequisite for these countries to get their own economies in good shape if they are to play such a regional role effectively and constructively.

[Question] What are the prospects for a rationalisation of the DBSA with other developmental organisations such as the IDC?

[Answer] The DeLoor report on rationalisation of development agencies is currently under consideration by the South African cabinet who commissioned the report.

I believe there is scope for rationalisation, but I would not like to preempt possible decisions that may flow from that report.

Meanwhile the different organisations themselves are cooperating actively towards coordinating their activities.

[Question] How much economic opportunity has been opened up by the DBSA? And to what extent has it been able to alleviate poverty?

[Answer] It is difficult to quantify the extent of economic opportunity created and poverty alleviated through DBSA supported programmes.

Eight years is a relatively short existence for a development organisation whose projects are all long-term infrastructural nature.

However, by the end of September this year we had committed more than R8-billion to over a thousand projects of which close to R4-billion had actually been disbursed.

These projects are by definition aimed at economic opportunities and poverty alleviation.

Therefore, there is a strong presumption that significant progress has been made.

The role of the bank in economic policy reform has had a direct influence in opening up economic opportunities in addition to direct funding.

[Question] How many returning exiles have been trained and employed by the bank and what contribution do you anticipate exiles can make?

[Answer] We have been successful in recruiting some half a dozen well qualified returned exiles with suitable international experience.

These appointments were not part of a strategy to recruit only returning exiles, but part of our policy since inception to strive towards a representative staff composition without abandoning the basic principles of appointing the best suitable person for each job.

In addition to our own recruitment needs, we are also assisting coordinating organisations with the training needs and placement of returning exiles elsewhere.

[Question] How do you respond to claims that the DBSA echoes apartheid policies with support of the "independent homelands" so enshrined in its philosophy.

[Answer] I believe that we have been successful in the eight years of operations to disclaim perceptions of an apartheid implementing agency.

The bank has taken its mandate to improve the standard of living of poor people in South and southern Africa very seriously.

It contributes towards addressing economic inequalities and has directed its project and program support projects motivated on political grounds.

There is no prescription that its funding should only go to homelands or to black people.

But the extent to which it has funded homelands is an outcome of a deliberate strategy of its management and board to become involved in the urban areas outside the homelands.

This is the clearest evidence against the apartheid tag attached to the bank.

Its role in opening up the policy debate on issues such as local government and land reform can be mentioned in this respect.

[Question] Why has the number of new projects for this year dramatically declined? What do you forecast for the future?

[Answer] The deteriorating institutional capacity of the traditional implementing agencies, such as black local authorities, is the main reason for the decline in the number of new projects approved by the bank during the year.

New or alternative delivery systems with substantial capacity have not come into being.

It would indeed be tragic if the increased availability of resources for development cannot be effectively applied because of these kind of constraints.

The bank is paying particular attention to ways of improving capacities through institutional development for this very reason.

These are interim arrangements because of the present uncertain nature of constitutional developments.

A more permanent solution will only emerge once the constitutional process in South Africa gets under way.

[The following appeared at the end of the article within a boxed area; all letters as published.]

Funding Base

Development Regions & Nominal GGP [Gross Geographic Product] (Rm)

A. -R30,804, Western Cape in South Africa

B. -R 4,494, Northern Cape in South Africa; Bophuthatswana districts

C. -R14,746, Orange Free State and Quaqwa in South Africa; a Bophuthatswana district

D. -R17,107, Eastern Cape in South Africa; Ciskei and southern Transkei

E. -R35,609, Natal and KwaZulu in South Africa; northern Transkei

F. -R22,874, Eastern Transvaal and KaNgwane in South Africa

G. -R 7,453, Northern Transvaal, Lebowa and Gazankulu in South Africa; Venda

H. -R92,080, Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal Triangle and KwaNdebele in South Africa; Bophuthatswana districts.

J. -R13,988, Western Transvaal in South Africa; Bophuthatswana districts.

Angola

Special Parliamentary Session Approves Laws

*MB2202073392 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 22 Feb 92*

[Text] The seventh special session of the People's Assembly Standing Commission has met under the chairmanship of His Excellency Deputy Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The session approved several documents, including the 1992 Law on National Planning, the 1992 Law on State General Budget, the Law Repealing the People's Resistance Tax, changes to the Industrial Taxation Code, changes to the General Tributary Code, changes to the Code on Capital Application Tax, the Law on Successions and Donations Tax, the Law on the Sale of Immovable Assets, the (?Principles) on the National Professional Training System, and the Resolution on the Creation of the National Electoral Council.

CNDA President on Bilateral Meetings, Elections

*MB2102202692 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 Feb 92*

[Interview with Paulino Pinto Joao, president of the Angolan National Democratic Convention, CNDA, by unidentified reporter on 21 February; place not given—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] The Angolan National Democratic Convention, CNDA, does not agree with the way the government is discussing with the opposition pending issues from the multiparty conference. CNDA President Paulino Pinto Joao has said that his party was not informed about those bilateral talks.

[Joao] "We find it strange that the government should be holding bilateral meetings instead of holding consultations within the framework of the agreed multiparty meeting. We do not agree with such an approach because it is not a method that will permit a multilateral analysis of pending issues. Moreover, we had reached consensus that those issues had to be discussed in depth by all parties that attended the multiparty conference."

[Announcer] CNDA President Paulino Pinto Joao added, however, that his party has its doors open.

[Joao] "In principle, our norm and conduct is not close our doors to whoever it may be. We establish contacts and we say what is our position through those contacts."

[Announcer] The leader of the CNDA took this opportunity to announce a new proposal that this party will support, concerning the holding of provincial elections, governor elections, and forming local parliaments.

[Joao] "The Electoral Law does not mention at any point elections at provincial level or, in other words, legislative elections for the creation of legislative provincial assemblies. It also does not touch on provincial governor elections. This is not even supposed to be the subject of bilateral

or multilateral discussions. The CNDA plans to raise the issue of local legislative elections, if it is allowed to participate in the next round of the multiparty conference."

PRS Official Raps Government on Bilateral Talks

*MB2102203792 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 Feb 92*

[Interview with Antonio Roma Chicungo, president of the Social Renovated Party, PRS, by unidentified reporter on 21 February; place not given]

[Text] This morning, the Social Renovated Party, PRS, criticized the Angolan Government's method for discussing multiparty conference pending issues with the various political parties.

Like other parties, the PRS was not informed by the Office for the Support of the Political Parties about ongoing consultation meetings with the government. PRS President Antonio Roma Chicungo comments:

[Begin Chicungo recording] We were surprised to learn from the press that the consultation meetings with the political parties had already begun. We do not know at what level the government is holding these meetings. The government should not have adopted that kind of bilateral meeting strategy to reach consensus. In that way, we are not going to know how many parties were actually in favor of 1,000 signatures, and how many supported 1,500 signatures. What is at stake is Article 14 of Law 15/91 on the Political Parties. [end recording]

PDP-ANA: Bilateral Talks To Split Opposition

*MB2102202192 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 Feb 92*

[Interview with Dr. Lando Augusto, executive secretary of the Democratic Party for the Progress of the Angolan National Alliance, PDP-ANA, by unidentified reporter on 21 February; place not given]

[Text] The Democratic Party for the Progress of the Angolan National Alliance, PDP-ANA, was invited to the meeting held on 19 February. It believes that the Angolan Government's bilateral meeting approach is a strategy intended to split the opposition bloc, because other political organizations were invited to attend such meetings today.

Nevertheless, PDP-ANA Executive Secretary Dr. Lando Augusto described the meeting as positive, even though it ended without any definitive conclusions.

[Begin Augusto recording] (?We discussed the issue of the signatures. There is the possibility of maintaining the number of 1,500 signatures. At least 100 signatures must be obtained from each of 10 provinces. In other words, 1,000 signatures will come from 10 provinces and the remaining 500 signatures can come from any province. [end recording]

Deputy Secretary Comments on Opposition 'Worries'

*MB2202105692 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 Feb 92*

[Report on statements by Dr. Carlos Feijo, deputy secretary of the Council of Ministers, at the end of a meeting with Angolan opposition groups in Luanda on 21 February—passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] Today, Dr. Carlos Feijo, deputy secretary of the Council of Ministers, commented on the worries expressed by the political groups which have not yet taken part in the ongoing meetings with government.

[Feijo] "The meetings began on 17 February. Our scheduled has been passed on to several political groups with whom we have been negotiating. Of course, other political groups such as the Angolan National Democratic Convention, CNDA, and so on, will also be included in next week's schedule to be drafted by the coordinator of the government commission.

"We think that the ongoing meetings are not a Multi-party Meeting. We are holding consultation meetings with political groups, and we do not think we should meet with all of them. Our schedule has been drafted on the basis of the coordinator's and relevant government officials' schedules."

Today's meeting was attended by the Front for Democracy, the National Union for the Light of Democracy and Development in Angola, Angolan Democratic Unification, the Angola Liberal Democratic Party, and the Blessed Democratic Party of Angola.

Feijo summed up what happened during the first five working days:

[Feijo] "There has been a certain cordiality and desire on the part of the political groups to reach consensus so that the government can submit proposals to parliament soon in order to enable the political groups to immediately register as political parties."

It has been nine months now since the Law on Political Parties came into force, but only the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, MPLA, has registered with the People's Supreme Court. The opposition is worried about this situation, and Dr. Carlos Feijo says government is also worried:

[Feijo] "The government is also worried. That is why the government is speeding up its meetings with the political groups. We want to democratize the country, the nation, and the state. We want to have more political parties. The formation of political parties, however, depends on the [words indistinct]. Any political party should always have a basis—that is, a party should have a number of signatures so that it can claim some legitimacy. That is what we are trying to establish."

Christian Democratic Confederation Changes Name

*MB2202202192 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 22 Feb 92*

["Excerpts" of news conference statement by Engineer Gaspar Neto, president of the Angolan Democratic Confederation, in Lunda on 22 February]

[Excerpts] The Christian Democratic Confederation emergent party has changed its name to Angolan Democratic Confederation, CDA. Despite the change of name, its leaders will retain the religious inspiration in their working methods. CDA President Engineer Gaspar Neto comments:

[Begin Neto recording] The party's managing commission took cognizance of what is stated in Article 19. With the aim of resolving this problem, it decided to change the party's name to Angolan Democratic Confederation, with CDA for short. Nonetheless, it will maintain its Christian-inspired nature. Personalized humanism will continue to be the basic philosophy for our work. The family will continue to play a fundamental role as [word indistinct] of society, (?duty), and a great inspiration for our guiding methods and [words indistinct]. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Engineer Gaspar Neto also said that his organization will be demanding explanations from competent officials regarding the registration of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, a party which still has weapons, by the People's Supreme Court. He noted that the Angola National Liberation Front, FNLA, had its registration suspended simply because one of its officials claimed the FNLA had armed men.

[Begin Neto recording] The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, MPLA, government is the accomplice in the registration of an armed party as a political party. The FNLA saw its registration suspended by the People's Supreme Court because its officials alleged the presence of armed FNLA men in Angolan territory. Every Angolan citizen knows that there are two armies in Angola—the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FAPLA, and the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA. Though both are working toward merging into one national army, UNITA should comply with the registration requirements of the law currently in force in this country. In other words, UNITA should submit all the signatures and, above all, it should shed its militarist nature which arises from its past as a guerrilla movement, which has now become the UNITA Party.

Thus, we (?have to) ask the government, through the competent departments of the People's Supreme Court, due explanations and clarifications regarding the existence of the UNITA Party in Angola. [end recording]

Mozambique

Renamo Denies Responsibility for Killing Civilians

MB2302065092 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 23 Feb 92

[Text] A Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, representative has for the first time officially contacted the MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY to deny his organization's atrocities.

Anselmo Vitor, Renamo political representative to the Joint Verification Commission which monitors the partial cease-fire accord, said his organization killed nine government soldiers in Macia last January and not civilians.

Renamo massacred 50 civilians in Macia. This number supplied by the government was accepted by the Joint Verification Commission of which Renamo is a member.

Commentary Raps Frelimo 'Totalitarian' Behavior

MB2102173592 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo
in Portuguese 1500 GMT 21 Feb 92

[Commentary: "Frelimo Has Been Forced To Follow Democracy"]

[Text] The Mozambican people supported the independence struggle in the belief that the Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo, would establish democracy in the country. Instead, Frelimo introduced a totalitarian regime that enslaved the Mozambican people and forced them to work for that Marxist-Leninist party.

All Mozambicans are well aware that the Frelimo regime is a totalitarian one. The party, the army, the police, the security forces, the parliament, the courts, the media, and even the members of the parliament are appointed by the regime. The courts are military courts. The economy is state-planned. In other words, it is the state that decides how many enterprises it will have, and how many (?men) must work in each enterprise.

The manager of an enterprise is not appointed on the basis of his professional capabilities but, rather, because he was a good party member, and participated in the liberation struggle. The state also decides what salaries to pay. Even bakeries produce only the number of loaves of bread ordered by the state.

Education tends to be more ideological than technical. The Army and police are the armed wings of the party. They kill any person who speaks out against the regime's ideology. The media publishes pro-Frelimo news that are part of a disinformation campaign. The conclusion is: The party, the state, and the nation decide on everything. The people do not have the freedom to express themselves. They cannot express their revolt, either.

There is no respect for human rights. Any time it wishes to do so, the party can order that the throats of 30 or 40 people be slit. Anyone who complains is regarded as an (?anti-independence) counterrevolutionary. The Frelimo regime does not follow the wishes of the people. Instead, it bends to the will of the Armed Forces, whose main concern is to remain in power.

It should be stressed that totalitarian regimes are very dangerous. In Africa, people are placed in communal villages and ideologies are rammed down their throats. The people are in a disgraceful state in any country led by that kind of government. We have the example of Mozambique: It is in a catastrophic state. Worse still, the Frelimo government says it introduced (?democracy) in 1975. What is more, it brainwashed people with hollow words that it was by and for the people. Those words meant nothing: A government of the people must be elected by the people themselves. In turn, the people must respect that government.

Renamo doubts what Frelimo says about party organs, because the Army, the People's Police, the People's National Security Service, Snasp, and the Naparama [government-sponsored units] are Frelimo's very core. To separate these organs would be a difficult thing, because it would only leave Chissano and a few ministers in the Frelimo Party.

Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] hereby calls on all Mozambican people in every part of the country to work toward dismantling the totalitarian regime's machinery. The people must know that Renamo has waged a most difficult war against the totalitarian Frelimo regime with the aim of freeing the Mozambican people and ending all the forces [words indistinct] Renamo has fought single-handed against this Frelimo regime, and all its Marxist allies. As we all know, many totalitarian African regimes have sent their armies to fight Renamo, but they have been defeated.

There are many parties in Mozambique nowadays. Their sole concern is to grab power. None of those emergent parties cares for the people's suffering. Let us cite the example of Domingos Arouca's FUM [Mozambique United Front]: It insults and makes anti-Renamo propaganda. It is well known that, at one stage, Arouca was Frelimo's spokesman in Lisbon. He used to speak in favor of Frelimo and against Renamo. That same Arouca claims today that he will win Mozambique's first elections. People of his ilk are of no consequence and their views are Frelimo's views.

Many people fought Renamo because they did not believe our organization could defeat Renamo. Now, however, they have seen that Frelimo has lost the war and accepted democracy, so they want to clean up their act. They think the Mozambican people cannot see opportunists for what they are. They think the Mozambican people cannot grasp that they just want to grab power. Even Frelimo says it wants to win the elections in order to govern the country. Yet, it has been in power for

15 years and it has not been able to govern. How can it possibly want to win the elections in order to govern better?

Moreover, those people who only want to govern but are not able to do it have already clearly shown that their concern is to grab power. They are not worried about creating conditions for the Mozambican people.

Renamo continues to pursue the following aims: freedom, justice, democracy, guaranteeing human rights, creating a national army, and ending misery as well as famine. This is the reason for our peace talks with the totalitarian Frelimo regime. Though it resorts to ploys, the totalitarian regime will end up accepting the peace talks. The Mozambican people are powerful and we have experienced their might: Once upon a time, Frelimo used to swear that it would never agree to a multiparty system, and it rejected talks with Renamo. Defeats on the ground have, however, forced the hand of the Frelimo regime, leaving it no alternative and no escape. Frelimo has had to accept democracy and negotiation.

Frelimo has been putting up all sorts of obstacles at the talks, which shows it has nowhere to hide. Frelimo has been militarily and politically defeated. Frelimo's calculations have never been accurate. Frelimo has always made use of incorrect information.

Thus, the Mozambican people must be patient for a little longer, because victory is certain.

Namibia

Government Protests Walvis Bay Election Plans

MB2102173192 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1500 GMT 21 Feb 92

[Text] The Namibian Government has sent a protest note to the South African Government because of reported plans to hold elections in Walvis Bay.

A spokesman for the Namibian Ministry of Foreign Affairs said in Windhoek that the protest note had been given to the South African representative yesterday.

A Windhoek based newspaper reported that officials in Walvis Bay had met last week to discuss municipal dispensations in terms of the interim measures for Local Government Act, which was passed in South Africa last year. According to the newspaper article it was decided that municipal structures should be dissolved, and elections held in Walvis Bay.

Zimbabwe

Foreign Minister on De Klerk's Referendum Call

MB2202101792 Johannesburg SABA in English 0936 GMT 22 Feb 92

[Text] Harare Feb 22 SABA—South Africa's whites-only referendum "could turn the tide if things go the other

way", Zimbabwe Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Nathan Shamuyarira said on Friday.

According to the country's national news agency ZIANA, Mr Shamuyarira described as "significant" Thursday's call by South African State President F W de Klerk for a whites-only referendum.

Mr de Klerk said he wished to establish which party should represent whites in the negotiating forum at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa), presently meeting outside Johannesburg.

Speaking to trainee journalists at the Harare Polytechnic, Mr Shamuyarira said a vote in favour of Codesa would help spur negotiations for a non-racial democracy in South Africa.

The foreign minister said Zimbabwe's policy towards Angola, Mozambique and South Africa had started to pay dividends, as peace talks were being held in all three countries.

Mr Shamuyarira said peace in Angola would benefit the whole sub-region, as the country was rich in natural resources.

"An Angola free of the scourge of war would make a major contribution to African development," he said.

Official: Agriculture Situation Extremely Serious

MB2202120392 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 13 Feb 92 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Disaster looming as drought takes toll"]

[Text] The agricultural industry, which is experiencing the worst drought in living memory, is in such a critical state that the country has no choice but to import vast quantities of maize, sugar, wheat and milk. Commercial Farmers' Union (CFU) president, Mr. Alan Burl, said this week.

"The situation is extremely serious at the moment," Mr. Burl said in an interview.

The current drought was certainly the worst since 1967-68, but some farmers with records going back to the turn of the century described it as the worst since 1911, he said.

Virtually all sectors of the farming economy, from maize, through cereals, oilseeds, sugar, timber and live-stock have been hit.

The only optimistic note is from the tobacco sector, where growers expect a record crop of 200,000 tonnes compared to 170,000 tonnes in 1991.

This is of critical importance to the country as it proceeds with a year-old economic reform programme, with tobacco the major agricultural foreign exchange earner.

Mr. Burl said parts of the south, south-west and east of the country had already lost their maize crops due to the drought.

He predicted supplies from the communal areas, which export their surplus to the Grain Marketing Board (GMB), would drop to about 10 percent of last year's supply.

He expected the commercial farming sector to supply only 30-40 percent of last year's supply.

Mr. Burl said Zimbabwe had a current maize stock of about 159,000 tonnes. He predicted the country would have to import about 750,000 tonnes of the food staple maize by April 1993.

Zimbabwe had contracted for 100,000 tonnes of maize from South Africa, of which 25,000 tonnes had arrived. However, South Africa was also facing a shortage this year due to drought.

Mr. Burl said Zimbabwe had about 259,000 tonnes of wheat in hand which is used to supplement maize in poor seasons.

But a lack of surface water threatened to cut 1992 wheat production to one-third of last year's output of just under 260,000 tonnes. He anticipated imports of around 250,000 tonnes by May next year.

He said Zimbabwe would be hard pressed to produce 50 percent of the 1991 barley crop of 31,000 tonnes and imports were likely.

"Sugar is in a disastrous situation," he said, with the main southeastern reservoir, Zimbabwe's second biggest lake, Lake Kyle, down to 0.8 percent of capacity.

"We're looking at selling only 30 percent of normal (around 460,000 tonnes)," Mr. Burl said, while industry sources said exports would likely be cut off for up to 18 months.

"We might have to import 200,000 tonnes of refined and semi-refined sugar," he said.

There were also serious implications in the loss of molasses for animal feed and ethanol, which is used as a 20 percent additive to petrol to cut fuel import costs. Of the oilseeds, soyabean output was likely to drop at least 40 percent from last year's crop of around 110,000 tonnes.

Sunflower production was likely to fall to 50-60 percent of the 1991 output, Mr. Burl said.

Cotton had also suffered badly and the textile industry would probably have to import lint for processing, he said.

The drought had hit the livestock industry, with some farmers slaughtering herds to rebuild later when conditions improved.

Grazing and water problems were aggravated by growing shortages of stockfeed.

Meanwhile dairy farmers need an immediate 100 percent increase in the producer price of milk and a monthly review of producer and consumer prices to help return the industry to viability the chairman of the National Union of Dairy Farmers, Mr. Ron Franklin, said.

"In a few short years, we have been reduced from a sophisticated first world dairy industry to one of subsistence and mere survival," he told a seminar in Harare on the future of the industry.

He said low producer prices, soaring costs and the current drought were driving dairy farms to the wall.

Commercial Farmers' Union vice-president Mr. Anthony Swire-Thompson said the dairy farmer needed a minimum of \$1.30 for every dollar invested to attempt to recover costs and overheads. He was currently receiving 96 cents and this could fall to 68 cents next year if the current trend continued.

He said the whole system of price negotiations between producers and the government needed to be reviewed.

Burkina Faso

Official Details Compaore's Visit to Libya

AB2102141492 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] The head of state, Blaise Compaore, returned to Ouagadougou yesterday night after a 72-hour friendly and working visit to Libya. During the visit, the head of state met Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, leader of the Libyan Revolution on several occasions, as well as other officials. Lemoussa Robgo was part of the delegation. Here is his report.

[Robgo] President Compaore's visit, which was in line with cooperation between the two countries, enabled the head of state to hold private talks with Col. al-Qadhafi. Comrade Blaise Compaore also met with several officials, including the No. Two man of the Provisional National Defense Council, PNDC, in power in Ghana.

Besides these talks, members of the Libya-Burkina Faso joint commission of cooperation held several working sessions concerning the economic and financial fields. In this regard, it was decided that the Libyan Arab Bank, BALI, would increase its capital. The Libyan side has already bought its shares and has decided to grant a loan to Burkina Faso to enable it to buy its shares. The two delegations agreed on the rescheduling of Burkina Faso's public debt which stands at about 3 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs. It will extend over a 15-year period, including a 10-year grace period.

During the deliberations, the [word indistinct] operation was also discussed. In this regard, the Libyan side said it will pay for the transportation costs of this operation which amount to 500 million CFA francs. At the end of the meeting, Libya agreed to finance the tarring of some roads in Ouagadougou.

In the health field, the Libyan side agreed to build a maternity ward in Ouagadougou and to supply some industries with essential commodities.

The final communique stated that the two sides had positively assessed the execution of the various projects agreed upon at the last joint commission meeting [words indistinct].

One important thing to note is that the head of state chaired the opening session of the 16th annual governors meeting of the Islamic Development Bank yesterday. As the chairman of the board of governors said, President Compaore's presence was a mark of esteem and solidarity for the institution which helps Islamic countries to achieve development. It is certainly in this line that Burkina Faso and the Islamic Development Bank signed two agreements. Under the first one, the Islamic Development Bank will grant Burkina Faso a loan of about 450 million CFA francs to finance the tarring of the 43 km (Tintanhogo-Kompiega) access road to the border

with Togo. The second one concerns the drilling of 400 wells in Bulkiemde and Sangye Provinces. The Islamic Development Bank will provide 88 percent and Burkina Faso 12 percent of the funds for the project. The loan granted by the Islamic Development Bank amounts to 1.5 billion CFA francs. All these go to show that the head of state's visit to Libya was very fruitful.

Ivory Coast

Premier on State of Emergency, Gbagbo's Trial

AB2202103292 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 22 Feb 92

[Text] Ivorian Prime Minister Alassane Ouattara has come out and dismissed rumors about a state of emergency having been imposed in the Ivory Coast, saying clearly that nowhere in the country was the state of emergency in force.

Despite this denial, those picked up last week will be put on trial, and in the meantime some opposition journalists were made to face the rigors of law yesterday at Abidjan Court of Justice. Here is Guillaume Medome Nze with more details:

[Nze] As a matter of fact, three journalists of the opposition biweekly newspaper, LE JEUNE DEMOCRATE, were sentenced to serve an 18-month prison term each and to pay a fine of 1 million FCFA [African Financial Community francs]. In addition, their newspaper was suspended for three months. The three journalists were tried for contempt against the head of state and inciting soldiers to insubordination.

Meanwhile, the court announced yesterday that the hearing in the case of Martial Ahiyeaud, a student leader being prosecuted for acts of vandalism perpetrated during demonstrations, will start on 24 February. In a similar development, opposition leader Laurent Gbagbo, who was arrested on 18 February, was brought before the public prosecutor and formally indicted yesterday. Then he was transferred to Abidjan Prison pending his trial which is scheduled to begin within two weeks. In this connection, Prime Minister Ouattara said that if the Ivorian Justice Department decided to release Mr. Gbagbo, he would be set free, adding that the authorities would honestly respect the verdict.

PDCI Urges Government Support, Reconciliation

AB2202103092 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 21 Feb 92 p 4

[Communique issued by the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally [PDCI-RDA] Political Bureau in Abidjan on 19 February—passage in boldface as published]

[Text] The Political Bureau listened to several statements, including two reports from Interior Minister

Constant Bombet and national Education Minister Bamba Vamoussa, both Central Committee members.

After a detailed analysis of these events following witness accounts and reports:

The Political Bureau regrets that its 6 February appeal to the opposition for dialogue and caution to ensure a better management of the democratic process has not been heeded.

The PDCI-RDA expresses its indignation at the violent acts, vandalism, and looting orchestrated by some political parties and the so-called free trade unions on the streets of Abidjan on 18 February.

The PDCI-RDA vehemently protests these acts of banditry and barbarism dishonoring modern Ivory Coast, a country of peace and tolerance.

The PDCI-RDA strongly condemns these irresponsible acts which eloquently demonstrate the perpetrators lack of maturity and their inability to make democracy work. The national and international public opinion has therefore been given the opportunity to discover and appreciate the true nature and hidden intentions of the opposition.

The Political Bureau sympathizes with all victims of these savage and blind attacks, especially with friends of the Ivory Coast working in international organizations whose cars were destroyed.

The PDCI-RDA is happy about the new presidential ordinance which calls for the perpetrators of such acts of violence and barbarism to be punished. As their responsibility has already been established, they must move to rectify the damage done to peaceful and honest citizens whose property was destroyed or broken.

The PDCI-RDA is also happy about the firmness with which the government has handled this sad incident, especially the detention of all the principal perpetrators and their instigators for questioning.

The PDCI-RDA also wants to pay tribute to the law enforcement officers who handled the situation with a rare demonstration of patience and a great sense of responsibility, despite the many acts of provocation against them. Everybody knows that if this had happened elsewhere, such incidents would have led to the deaths of many people. Thank God, blood did not flow in the Ivory Coast!

The PDCI-RDA reaffirms its support for the government and calls on it to administer justice to all those caught destroying things and to those who have been detained for questioning.

The Political Bureau expresses its satisfaction with the new measures taken by the government to ensure that high schools and universities operate normally. It commends the government's recent punitive measures to ensure the security of our children who want to continue their education in preparation for the future.

For the PDCI-RDA, this is an opportunity to remind all Ivorians, whether by birth or adoption, that the Ivory Coast is to be built and not destroyed. Must we recall this other conviction of President Houphouet-Boigny, which says: **"All changes are possible in Ivory Coast on condition that they take place in an orderly manner, in dialogue, legality, and peace...."** *Each of us should think this sentence over.*

The Political Bureau calls on everyone to be patriotic so that together we can continue building our nation in solidarity and with respect for our differences. Only this will ensure the happiness to which we aspire.

The PDCI-RDA, while supporting the government, calls on it to maintain the firm measures which will ensure social peace and the security of people and their property.

The PDCI-RDA is an experienced and serious party. The Political Bureau is anxious to reassure the activists and all Ivorians that our party, experienced in wielding power and still imbued with the sense of responsibility, will not yield to fear or panic despite so many provocations.

Given a certain tendency toward disinformation and manipulation of the 18 February events by some Ivorian press and, even more, by some foreign press, the Political Bureau calls on its activists to turn deaf ears to the sweet voices from abroad, the utterers of which are the opposition's true masterminds. Indeed, the opposition's objectives are to move the Ivory Coast back to the ranks of a country stricken by famine, misery, instability, and endless economic crises.

The PDCI-RDA calls on all its activists to mobilize and to be vigilant to definitively foil the destruction and destabilization effort undertaken by a minority of agitators who reject true democracy.

PDCI-RDA missions will soon tour the entire country to give activists the correct and true information on the sad events of 18 February.

The PDCI-RDA reiterates its faith in democracy, genuine democracy; a democracy in which changes can only be brought about through the ballot box. The PDCI-RDA pledges to continue and to fulfill the democratic process launched on 30 April 1990 by the government, but not in anarchy or violence, but instead in peace and tolerance.

Issued in Abidjan on 19 February

[Signed] The Political Bureau

PIT's Wodie Demands Opposition Leaders' Release*AB2302203092 Paris AFP in French 1450 GMT
22 Feb 92*

[Excerpt] Abidjan, 22 Feb (AFP)—The number two man in the Ivorian opposition, Mr. Francis Wodie, today at a press conference in Abidjan called on "the democratic forces" of the country to "unite" and to "react" so as not to leave "the terrain for the fascists." Mr. Wodie, who is the secretary general of the Ivorian Workers Party (PIT), is one of the 10 opposition members of parliament sitting in the National Assembly (against 165 for the Democratic Party of Ivory Coast, PDCI).

Most of the other opposition leaders, including the leading figure Mr. Laurent Gbagbo, who is also a member of parliament, are still incarcerated. They are to appear next week before the flagrante delicti court to answer charges on the destruction caused during the 18 February demonstrations. Mr. Wodie, who unlike Mr. Gbagbo did not personally participate in the march, reaffirmed today that he and his party were "associated with it at the highest level, from the beginning to the end." "The democratic forces must unite, the democrats must react. The democrats must not leave the terrain to the fascists," he declared in an allusion to those whom the opposition had already described as the PDCI "ultra-reactionaries."

He denounced the government's "blind and barbaric repression" and demanded the "freeing of all (his) comrades arbitrarily arrested." Over 300 people, according to official figures, are still detained in Abidjan and the interior awaiting judgment.

Mr. Wodie said he was arrested in the evening of 18 February in his house by police without a warrant and who overlooked his parliamentary immunity. Taken, like all those arrested, to the Gendarmerie camp at Agban (north of Abidjan), he had the "privilege" of being placed in an individual cell without any furniture. Like all the other detainees, there was nothing to eat except what the families of prisoners were bringing. [passage omitted]

Security Forces Disperse Demonstrators 24 Feb*AB2402104692 Paris AFP in French 0945 GMT
24 Feb 92*

[Text] Abidjan, 24 Feb (AFP)—Ivorian security forces dispersed two groups of demonstrators in downtown

Abidjan this morning, near the Temple of Justice where the trial of student leaders arrested 10 days ago was scheduled to begin.

Antiriot policemen fired teargas grenades at a group of about 100 women in front of the French Embassy. The demonstrators were shouting "free Gbagbo," leader of the Ivorian Popular Front [FPI], the main opposition group, who was arrested on 18 February. Hundreds of them removed their caftans and bras in front of the policemen and soldiers to show their anger. Soon after 0900, these female demonstrators were again dispersed in the center of the town with the use of teargas grenades.

Another group of demonstrators, which tried to organize a sit-in about 100 meters away from the Temple of Justice, was also dispersed. Security forces were then deployed around the court building.

More than 300 persons, including several opposition leaders are expected, as of today, to appear before court following the 13 February student demonstration and the 18 February opposition march that degenerated into violence.

The government on 20 February banned all street demonstrations. The FPI yesterday appealed to its activists to "massively support" Laurent Gbagbo during his trial.

Mali**Government, Azawad Movements Meet in Algeria***AB2202182592 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television
du Mali Radio in French 2000 GMT 21 Feb 91*

[Text] In compliance with a decision made at a previous meeting in Algiers, the representatives of the Malian Government and those of the Azawad Movements and United Front held a meeting in the Algerian capital on 15-19 February with Algerian Government representatives as mediators. During the meeting, held in a brotherly atmosphere, the two delegations expressed their (?strong) determination to consolidate the results achieved so far by respecting the current truce. They also pledged their willingness to resume and pursue their talks in Algiers on 15 March.

Concerning the points of the 22-24 January Algiers Accord that have not yet been implemented, the two delegations agreed to [words indistinct] to maintain close contacts through the mediator in order to implement the decisions made on those points. They also expressed profound gratitude to Algeria for its relentless efforts in helping both delegations sign an agreement before the end of the transition period in Mali.

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